

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE MAYNOOTH BILL.



HE Maynooth Bill was read a third time and passed on Wednesday night, by a majority of 133. It will be immediately sent to the Lords, where we do not anticipate for it so much opposition as it has met with in the Commons. Their lordships are independent of constituencies; they are "blissfully haven'd" both from the joy and pain of

the excitement of the hustings, and the importunities of deputations from constituents: from the serene height of their hereditary eminence, they can look on the dissensions of party and sects—unless they happen to share in them—with placid indifference, and, as they have more than once demonstrated, they may disregard the voice of the people with comparative impunity. It is easy to foresee, then, that a measure introduced by the Government, and supported by all its interest, while it carries out the principles avowed by the great body of the Opposition, will receive no check from the enmity of the few isolated peers who will separate themselves from the two chief parties of the State, and denounce the measure in a repetition of the arguments that have already been worn threadbare in the debates of the House of Commons.

Now that the long, and, we must say, unpleasant series of discussions has closed, it may not be out of place to take, if possible, a calm review of them, and to clear up some of the apparent difficulties that have embarrassed the question, and have involved a necessity for more words, and those of greater bitterness, than the simple measure itself seems to have required.

A principle that is deemed objectionable can only be effectually combated by an antagonist principle which should be comprehensive, clear, and distinct. The opposition to the Bill, grounded on the objection to all State endowments of religion, was of this kind; it could be understood; it was capable of gathering round it, as in fact it did, a great mass of opinion prepared to assert it. But great as it was, it did not give to the opposition its distinguishing peculiarity; those who opposed the Bill exclusively on what is called the "voluntary principle" were overwhelmed by the far greater number who stood in their enmity on the "Protestant principle." It was in the assertion of this principle that the arguments advanced, though urged with extraordinary zeal and unquestionable sincerity, failed altogether as practicable guides for the Government of an Empire, where different religions are united in allegiance under one crown.

This argument appeared in a hundred different forms in the debate, but its two principal heads were these—first that a Protestant people ought not to contribute towards teaching what it thinks to be error; and secondly, that a permanent grant to a Catholic College made by a Protestant Government, is an infraction of our Protestant Constitution.

The first of these positions plunges us at once into the depths of religious controversy. For nearly two thousand years have Christians been disputing with each other on the question of Pilate, "Quid est Veritas?" and as yet are not agreed in what Truth consists. It is the worst consequence of discussions of this nature that they unavoidably inflame the passions on both sides, and, without producing conviction or advancing the cause of Truth, wholly destroy that spirit of Charity, without which, says the Apostle, we are "nothing." Into this part of the question, then, we cannot enter, farther than to point out the inconsistencies which opposition to a measure of State policy on this ground involves—inconsistencies which have prevented the judgment and sense of the nation at large coming to the aid of those who acted on it. The agitation against the Education Clauses of the Factory Bill was exclusively that of the immense Dissenting body of England. It declared the teaching of the Established Church to be error, though the Church is Protestant; so deep and intense was the feeling, that a declaration was made by a Dissenting Minister that he would rather poison his children than have them learn the Church Catechism! It is evident that the Truth of Dissent is not the Truth of the Church of England, according to the first, the last is error. Yet Dissenters do pay towards its being taught, and that continually; there are Tithe and Church Rates, and immense sums from the State Taxes for Colonial Bishops, perpetually being drained from them; yet we hear of no strong opposition to all this; the feeling against Church Rates seems to be dead—certainly, it is sleeping; every Dissenter in the realm is daily paying for the teaching of "what he believes to be error." How is a statesman to hold the balance so as to ascertain the precise amount of error against which they will protest by denying payment? He has to govern for all, and even the errors of seven millions of fellow subjects must be respected, if their prejudices are conscientious, in order that the Empire may have peace. How many things do a people pay, for that no man of reason can approve? We pay for armies to plunder, and burn, and massacre; for navies to destroy

the commerce of our neighbours; for destructive instruments of all kinds to spread around things much worse than theological error: what is the plea that justifies it? Necessity. You must do it or cease to exist as a nation! Civil liberty, peace, and the security of property, are surely worth some concession to each other's convictions in matters of belief. The reader of history reflects with a saddened heart on the violence and atrocities of the past; in the spirit of forbearance, taught by such calamities, the observer of the present should deplore the milder working of the same arrogance, which no longer slaughters and confiscates indeed, which would shrink from doing any individual the slightest injury in person or property, but which would still shut him out from participation in the benefits for which all Government is instituted.

The assertion that a permanent grant to a Catholic College is an infraction of our "Protestant Constitution," descends to a lower ground, and may be more lightly disposed of. The Protestant Constitution no longer exists; it has been extinct this fifty years. The only exclusively Protestant element of it is the very weakest—the Crown. The House of Lords is not all Protestant; the Commons are not wholly Protestant: we have Catholic generals and admirals, Catholic judges, Catholic lawyers, Catholic physicians, Catholic constituencies. The time has been when none of these were permitted; but that is past, and we must act as the present requires us. The State would not hesitate to trust the command of its fleets or armies to a Catholic—certain that the warrior's duty would be performed in life and death. The people place their health and property in the hands of the Catholic physician or lawyer, as confident of finding skill and probity as in men of

any other belief. Is the State then forbidden to teach those on whom it calls to serve it? When the Constitution absorbed into it a Catholic nation, by an Act of Union, it forfeited the right, as it certainly lost the power, of legislating on exclusively Protestant principles. We ought not to have undertaken the trust of governing such a people at all, if we had invincible religious scruples against discharging the only conditions on which that Government was peaceably possible. Yet those scruples—or rather, worse and more sordid motives that covered themselves by the religious cloak—long and obstinately denied to our fellow-subjects every privilege of free-men. The civil disabilities of the Jews were mitigated long before the yoke was removed from the Catholic; and we have for ages supported the temples and priests of the foul, obscene, and degrading Paganism of India, while it is alleged that the Protestant Constitution cannot bestow a paltry grant on a college of Christian teachers in Ireland! The truth is the Protestant Constitution will do or deny any wrong or any justice which those who wield it choose to commit or to withhold. Our Protestant Constitution spent millions to bolster up the Catholic Bourbons and the power of the Pope, when the people of France scattered both to the winds, and the most Protestant of Kings told his Protestant people every session from the throne that it was "a just and necessary war." The most Protestant of Ministers now proposes "a just and necessary" measure, and the Protestant Constitution, having allowed so many enormous infractions of what is called the "Protestant Principle," will not be in the slightest degree violated by this trifling sum, which is devoted to a more pacific purpose than the millions of the army estimates.



BURNING OF THE BOWERY THEATRE, NEW YORK.

BURNING OF THE BOWERY THEATRE, NEW YORK. This celebrated theatre, we learn by the last received news from the

United States, has just been burnt for the fourth time! It appears that at a few minutes past six o'clock, on the evening of Friday, the 25th

ult., the fire broke out in the carpenter's room attached to the theatre, which instantly communicated to the theatre itself, and, in three quarters of an hour, that fine edifice was a complete ruin, with nothing but the high walls and the massive columns standing. The inside of the building—scenery, furniture, wardrobe, machinery, &c. &c.—was entirely destroyed, and several of the performers, we understand, lost private dresses and properties, to considerable amounts. The evening's performances were to have been for the benefit of Mr. Davenport, and the actors and actresses were all in the building, just commencing to dress for the duties of the night. We are happy to state that every person in the theatre escaped in safety, although several of them with narrow risks of life and limb.

The scene in front, at the height of the conflagration, was magnificently fearful and sublime. The Bowery, which is the broadest thoroughfare in New York, was densely packed with a crowd extending on either side of the theatre for a great distance, and numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand, while the roofs of the adjoining buildings, illuminated with an intense glare of red light, were covered down to the very eaves, with spectators. On the roofs adjoining, and in the immediate vicinity of the theatre, hundreds of firemen were seemingly insensible to the scorching heat of the flames or the danger of their position. As the flames burst out at the front windows and wreathed around the entablature resting on the lofty columns, the Saloon, with its rows of decanters, pictures, sofas, &c., presented a magnificent appearance. The sky glowed like a red-hot dome, while the air sparkled like a star-dewer with the burning cinders, which flew in every direction, and were many of them carried by the fire-breeze, which immediately sprung up, flying over the roofs as far as Broadway.

In the street below, an indescribable tumult raged on every side. At first, the people rushed to the doors, burst them in, and completely jammed up the lobbies—why, no one thought or could tell. The firemen shouted to them to come back, and endeavoured to introduce their hose over the heads of the crowd, to see what could be done within, but they here effected little. The crowd obstinately maintained their places until the heavy entablature and tympanum—now all in bright flame—fell to the ground, breaking into fiery fragments and enclosing them with a wall of fire in front, while the burning theatre itself was at their backs! A general rush (happily successful) through the fallen and burning mass to the street ensued, amid the deafening shouts of the multitude.

The roof now gave way, and all fell in with a stunning crash. The fire then sought the neighbouring buildings on either side, and two hotels, and two coffee-houses, besides other houses, were more or less injured before the progress of the flames was arrested.

In the theatre nothing was saved, and we learn that there was no insurance on any part of the property or building. We are informed, also, that the ground cannot, according to the terms of the lease, again be occupied for the purpose of erecting a theatre.

This is the fourth time the Bowery Theatre has been burnt. First, in 1828, when it took fire about the same time in the evening, (6 o'clock) and was owned by Mr. Hamblin, who was partially insured. So vigorous were that gentleman's measures that in sixty days the theatre was rebuilt and in full operation. It again burnt down, we believe, in 1836—was rebuilt, and again destroyed in the winter of 1837-8—the last two occasions without insurance.

We have received the following lines from a Correspondent:—

Ill-fated Temple of the Muse,
What heart of feeling can refuse
Its meed of pity for thy doom—
The fourth time to a fiery tomb
Condemn'd! Or was it Mischief's deed?
Envious to see thee so succeed!
If so, may early Vengeance' wrath
Overtake the wretches in their path;
Where'er they roam about the world
Destruction on their guilt be hurl'd!
But if that Goddess we call Fate,
Laid low, and sad, and desolate
The Hall, where but some hours before,
Were Pity's sigh, or Laughter's roar,
We can but kneel all tranquilly,
And own the pow'r of Destiny!

W.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The principal subject of conversation in the salons of the haute volée, is the anticipated congress of crowned heads that is to take place in the good old city of Paris. Such a visitation would be a great coup for Louis Philippe—it would strengthen for a time the cord with which he is bound for the present with the ancient European thrones, and throw at the same time a bright halo around his family, which would glisten and scintillate in the eyes of the present day Frenchmen. The royal personages are to be the representatives of all the constitutional governments, and the meeting, it is said, will take place in July. The illustrious regalities will consist of the Queen of England, the young Queen of Spain, the King and Queen of Naples, and the King of Holland. Louis Philippe and his family are to do the honours of France and of Paris. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours are to meet her Britannic Majesty, whom it is expected will arrive the first. The Prince de Joinville is to meet the young Queen Isabella on the frontiers of Spain. The Duc d'Aumale will go to Marseilles to receive his uncle, the King of Naples, who is coming by sea, and whose intention it is to embark at Dunkirk. Independently of the Tuilleries, which is to be placed at the disposal of these august guests, the apartments formerly occupied at the Louvre by Henry IV., will be used for their accommodation. This apartment is to be re-gilt and superbly furnished. Nothing, however, has been stated officially, and I place no great faith on the *on dit*, more especially as I have seen no corroborative testimony in any of your English newspapers.

A very simple accident was very near depriving us of the existence of our first tragic actress, Mlle. Rachel. As she was driving to the theatre, the back of her carriage was stove in by the poles of a water cart; the concussion caused intense alarm to the daughter of Israel—her shrieks were piercing, and her entire appearance was the very picture of terror. After some slight delay, a conveyance was procured, and the French Melpomene, attended by her confidante, was driven to the Français, to excite the sympathies of the public by her exquisite impersonation of *Virginie*. In the present state of the drama, her loss would be fatal—her death knell would sound the destruction of the tragic stage. At present she has no competitor—there is no successor.

There is no end of the odd scenes which occur nightly at the doors of the various theatres—in no other city but Paris could such instances of barefaced roguery and meanness occur: the sale of forged orders, though watched by the Arzuz eyes of the police, still continue as largely as though no punishments followed the detection. These fellows watch the late comers, and, by their physiognomical skill, can tell at a glance whether the bate will take. A curious circumstance took place on Monday. A certain M. G. and his young wife were hastening to the Français—they arrived, unfortunately, rather late; they were assailed by a respectable elderly gentleman, who offered them stalls at half-price, as he was obliged to forego the pleasure of witnessing the performance, as he was suddenly called to the bed side of a dying friend. The tickets were purchased, and M. G. and his lady were pleased with what they esteemed a slice of good luck. Well, they offer their tickets—they are examined, and the man immediately consigns the astonished pair to the care of the "Sergent de Ville." They were conveyed to the *bureau de commissaire*, and were on the point of being committed, had the purchaser not sent for his friends to bear testimony to his character. You will ask how can such things occur? Each actor has the right to a certain number of orders, the sale of which is no secret. Now, in London, no actor would, under any circumstances, take money for his privileged orders; but here, despite the pseudo dignity of the artist, it is considered not *infra dig* to eke out his salary by such means.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers have been very dull during the week. The *Presse* announces as probable the appointment of M. Bois le Comte to the post of French Ambassador to the Court of Rome.

Admiral Villameur, the senior Vice Admiral of the French navy, and a Peer of France, died on Saturday, at his residence at Suresne, near Paris.

The Chamber of Deputies has been much occupied with the Northern Railroad Bill. The line recommended by the Government between Creil and St. Quentin, passing through Ham, has been rejected by the Chamber. The Government has also been compelled to acquiesce in the demand of the Opposition to indicate the exact line that the road is to take from Noyau to St. Quentin previous to the adjudication of it. On Monday M. Roger developed the amendment, in which he and his colleagues of the Departments of the North and the Pas de Calais, had recommended the establishment of an embranchment between Fampoux, near Arras, and Hazebrouck, which would place the harbours of Calais and Dunkirk in direct communication with Paris and the centre of France. M. Muret de Bord, contended in the name of the committee, that the branch in question would be of little use, and might injure the main road. M. Billault supported the amendment, on the ground that it would be of the greatest utility in accelerating the communication between Paris and Dunkirk, in the event of a war with England.

The Minister of Public Works, who spoke next, proposed the adjournment of the question, and maintained that if the embranchment was imposed on the company or conceded to another, it would render the adjudication on the northern line very difficult. The Chamber, however, after hearing Messrs. Berryer and Vivien in defence of the amendment, voted the embranchment by a very large majority.

On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the adjourned discussion on the Northern Railroad Bill. Mr. Muret de Bord said that the committee, after examining what changes the adoption of the amendment for the execution of the branch line from Fampoux to Hazebrouck ought to produce in the tariff of prices of the Creil and St. Quentin Bill, was of opinion that no modification was called for beyond fixing the caution money at 1,500,000 francs. This being agreed to, the tariff of prices for both lines was adopted. M. Muret de Bord then proposed, in the name of the committee, a clause which, in order not to give any advantage to Calais over Boulogne, or *vice versa*, declared that neither line could reduce their fares without the same being done by the other. This stipulation was immediately voted. The discussion next turned on the duration of the concession, fixed by the Government at 45 years, and proposed by the committee to be reduced to 33. It was ultimately fixed at 41 years.

Our letters from Paris state that the health of M. Guizot is rapidly improving, and it is now confidently hoped that he will be able to attend to his parliamentary duties in the important business which is still to be brought forward during the session. The Count de Salvandy is also considerably better, but is still unable to leave his room.

The *Débats* states that the portion of the northern railroad between Paris and Beauvais is now in a state to receive locomotives, and in a month the passage to Amiens will be practicable. The Paris terminus, in the Clos St. Lazare, is almost terminated.

One of the Paris papers gives the following account of the effect produced by the adoption of the amendment of M. Roger for a branch between Fampoux and Hazebrouck:—"Scarcely had the President declared the amendment adopted, when the delegates from the department of the Pas de Calais fell into one another's arms, and tumultuously rushed to the Salle des Pas-Perdus, which the members for the North and Pas de Calais were at the time entering. The latter were immediately seized and embraced. The ladies from Fampoux and Hazebrouck, unable to resist so much enthusiasm, fell into the arms of the hon. gentlemen. At length the emotion subsided, and the delegates, storming a table allotted to the officers of the Chamber, who draw up the reports of the discussions in the Committees, hastened with every paper and pen they could pounce upon, to transmit the glorious news to Fampoux and Hazebrouck."

THE BRAZILS.

The following letter from a correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, dated April 1, is important, as exhibiting the state of feeling in Brazil in regard to the Slave-trade. It also contains some other interesting items of news:—

"By the packet, which leaves to-morrow I send you a little news. The *Firebrand* steamer arrived yesterday after a voyage of thirty-five days from Plymouth. She brings London papers up to the 22nd of February. The speech of Lord Howick, on the 5th, has appeared in all the Brazilian papers, and has created a great sensation here; I have even been informed that the price of slaves has somewhat fallen in consequence. The price of cotton and rosewood immediately rose in the Exchange when the abolition of the duty on those articles was known."

"On the 26th the infant son of the Emperor and Empress, and heir to the Brazilian Empire, was baptised. The ceremony was performed with all the pomp and formality which the Romish religion enjoins on such occasions. The infant was borne from the Palace by the Mordomo Mor, or chief officer in the establishment of his Majesty, on a platform erected for the occasion, fancifully decorated, and richly carpeted, before him. The Officers and Ministers of State, in their robes, formed really a brilliant procession."

"The Chief Ministers of State, Salvaio and Almeida Torres, acted as sponsors on the occasion; one on the part of his Majesty the King of the French, and the other on that of the Duchess of Braganza. The Royal infant has been named Alfonso Pedro Christino Leopoldo Philippe Eugenio Miguel Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga."

"The illuminations have been very general and brilliant. The Post-office, Treasury, Theatres, &c., being entirely covered with variegated lamps, and bands of music stationed in every street. The fair Brazilians have made the most of this opportunity, for you must know, that on such an occasion only is it considered decorous for a lady to be seen in the streets; on the present occasion, however, all were abroad, and seemed to vie with each other in the splendour of their attire. The illuminations and rejoicings were continued five days."

"To give you some idea of the state of public feeling, with regard to the Slave-trade, I extract the following paragraph from a Brazilian paper, published yesterday:—

"(They (the English) think that by abolishing the traffic, and cutting off our supply of slaves, they shall stop the working of our plantations, and cause an increased demand for the productions of their own colonies. In one respect they are right; the manufacture and growth of our sugar depends entirely on our importation of Africans; and these, in spite of all that England can or has done, we will have. Her selfish policy may escape punishment, but it shall also be unavailing."

INDIA.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night contains Major-General Sir C. Napier's dispatch to the Governor of India, dated Head-quarters, Camp, Shahpore, 17th January, 1845, giving an account of his successful resistance to the unprovoked attacks made upon Scinde by the Doomkee, Jakraime, and Boogtie tribes. Those plunderers, he observes, had become harassing to the frontier posts. They are, however, subjects to the Khan of Kelat, but are in open rebellion against him. The report of the triumphant proceedings then follows. The postscript to this dispatch says—"Since writing the above some men have been captured who were in the fight at Ooch; from these we have learned that about 45 were wounded and 40 killed; among the former is Deria Khan, the chief of the Jakraimees. He received a grape shot in his breast, and was dying. There were 700 men; they thought they had to deal with Wallce Mahomed Chandia, and were not aware we were there till the artillery opened. They had drawn up in battle array to fight, when Captain Salter charged."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The half monthly Indian mail has arrived, with accounts from Bombay to the 5th of April, Calcutta to the 7th, and Madras to the 14th. Sir Charles Napier's expedition against the Pindarees has been entirely successful. Their leader, Bejar Khan, was captured. Matters were still very unsettled in the Punjab. Just before the mail was despatched, there was again a report in circulation of the capture of Aden; but probably with as little foundation as before. The cholera prevailed in Calcutta, but not to any very serious extent. From China there was nothing new.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAWS.—Lord BROUGHAM introduced nine bills for the amendment of the civil and criminal jurisprudence of the country. After referring to the amendments that had been made in the various departments of the law since 1832, he pointed out the many defects that still existed, and which imperatively called for some remedy. With regard to the transfer of property, there was, under the present system, such an endless prolixity in every deed of sale, that independently of the enormous expense entailed upon the parties, there was a great and pressing danger of some error or omission which would vitiate the whole. He proposed to introduce a bill which would contain a short form, under which property could be legally and safely transferred; another bill with regard to leasehold property; and a third which would embrace the whole subject of mortgages, and place it upon a more equitable and intelligible footing. The next point to which he would address himself was the admissibility of evidence in courts of justice, with regard to which several amendments had been lately introduced. He proposed to go a step further, and to give a power of examining the parties in the cause themselves, under certain limitations and restrictions. He proposed also to introduce a bill to assimilate the law of England to that of Scotland in the case of declaratory actions, and a bill to enable the Crown, by Order in Council, to appoint certain central counties for which commissions should issue four times in the year, and to which criminals from other counties might be sent for trial. He also proposed a bill for amending the law of marriages, and one for securing the independence of Parliament, by preventing bankrupts or insolvents from sitting therein. Now that imprisonment for debt was abolished, he thought the Houses of Parliament should give up the privilege of not paying their debts. Why should members of Parliament be the only persons in the empire exempted from satisfying the just demands of their creditors. He should bring in a bill to make them liable to pay their debts out of their property, and subjecting them to punishment if they fraudulently made away with it. Lord Brougham concluded by moving that the bills should be read a first time. These are the titles of them:—"An Act for Securing the Real Independence of Parliament." "An Act for Facilitating the Conveyance of Real Property." "An Act for Amending and Declaring the Law of Marriage." "An Act for Giving a Remedy in Certain Cases by way of Declaratory Suits." "An Act to Facilitate the Granting of Leases." "An Act to Render the Assignment of Satisfied Terms Unnecessary." "An Act for the Admission as Evidence of Certain Official and other Documents." "An Act for Enabling Certain Parties to be Examined in the Trial of Civil Actions." "An Act for Furthering the Administration of Criminal Justice."—Very few peers were in the house, and the bills were read a first time, without discussion, Lord CAMPBELL merely remarking that Lord Brougham seemed determined that all his propositions should not fail, as he came before the house with as many lives as a cat.—When the bills had been read, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The SOLICITOR GENERAL, after referring to the late decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Howard v. Gosset, recapitulated the circumstances of the case, with which our readers must be familiar. The judges, he said, having decided that the authority of the Speaker's warrant had been exceeded, the plaintiff could now take steps to obtain final judgment, when he would be empowered

to levy the damages on the goods of the Sergeant. He therefore moved for a select committee, to whom the facts should be referred, with a view to their coming to some determination as to the course to be adopted. The motion gave rise to a discussion upon the privileges of the house, but it was eventually agreed to.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Mr. EWART moved an amendment deprecating any religious endowment by the State. This amendment, however, was not pressed; but Mr. G. BANKES proposed one to the effect that the bill should be read a third time that day six months. He deprecated the measure in strong terms, said the people were against it, and assured Sir R. Peel that if he would dissolve the Parliament, there would be a majority against him at the next election. Mr. Banks said he feared the result of the present measure would be not only fatal to the Irish Protestant Church, but lead to the possibility of a Catholic successor to the throne. It was said at the battle of the Boyne, "Change your Kings, and we will fight the battle over again," and he would say to her Majesty's Ministers, "Change your Parliament, and we will contest the measure over again."—Sir R. INGLIS seconded the amendment.—Mr. M'GEACHY, Mr. MANGLES, and Mr. ESCOTT, spoke in support of the bill.—Mr. SPOONER made an energetic speech against it.—Mr. C. BULLER congratulated the Government upon the improved policy they were adopting towards Ireland, and thought every friend to the Union between the two countries ought to give the present measure, as well as that for the extension of academical education in Ireland, their cordial support.—Sir V. BLAKE also eulogised Sir R. Peel for the measures he had lately brought forward with regard to Ireland.—Lord INGESTRE had voted against the former grant to Maynooth because he thought it too insignificant to be productive of any benefit; but he should vote in favour of the present measure, believing that it would promote the best interests of this country and of Ireland.—The debate was adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE GAME LAWS.—Lord CAMPBELL presented several petitions complaining of the state of the Game Laws; and impressed on their lordships the necessity of a remedy for the evils to which these enactments gave rise.—Lords HATHERTON and STRADBROKE assented to the observations of the noble lord; and Lord DACRE stated his intention to bring in a bill on the subject.

At an early hour the house adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—A long discussion took place on a motion of Mr. B. OSBORNE, for a "Return of all moneys derived from rents of college lands, endowments, bequests, fees on matriculations, and taking of degrees; specifying the amount of income paid therefrom to the senior and junior fellows, professors, scholars, and other officers of Trinity College, Dublin."—The motion was rejected on a division.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The adjourned debate was commenced by a speech from Sir H. W. BARRON, in favour of the bill.—The interest excited by the discussion may be judged of from the fact that an attempt was made to "count out the house." There were about thirty members present at the time, but many came to the rescue from the lobby and dining rooms, and it was found that sufficient members were in attendance to constitute a house.—Mr. LAWSON spoke against the bill, and Mr. CHOLMONDELEY in favour of it.—The other speakers against the bill were Mr. FOLLITT, Mr. SHAW, and Sir R. H. INGLIS.—Those who spoke in favour of it were Sir D. NORREYS, Mr. GODSON, Col. RAWDON, Mr. M. GASKELL, and Mr. BELLER.—Another adjournment of the debate was then agreed to, but rather reluctantly, a division having first taken place upon the question.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

DIVISION ON THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—The adjourned debate on the third reading of the Maynooth College Bill was commenced by Col. VERNER, who opposed the measure on religious principles, and said it would disgust the Protestant party in Ireland.—Lord H. VANS supported the bill, believing it to be just, and dictated by the best policy.—Mr. COLQUHOUN reiterated some of his former arguments against the bill, adding his opinion that there was little encouragement either as regarded the literature or the loyalty of those who had been hitherto educated at Maynooth, to the Parliament or the Government, to increase the grant and place the college on a permanent footing.—Mr. F. MACKENZIE denied that he had sacrificed his principles to place, and asserted that no communication had taken place between himself and Sir P. Peel before his vote on the second reading of the bill. His late election speech, he said, had been misreported, and too much had been made of it. What he really said was, that he had voted against the smaller grant, because he thought it would do mischief; and that he voted for the greater, not because he thought it would do better, but because he thought it should be tried.—Mr. WYSS called upon the house to put an end to the petty differences which had been so long an effectual bar to the improvement of Ireland. The Catholics of that country were too numerous and influential to be any longer treated with contempt or neglect; and he doubted not the country at large would, ere long, feel the beneficial results of the more liberal policy which Sir R. Peel was now adopting towards Ireland.—Mr. DARBY spoke against the bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM, after some personal explanations in reference to Mr. Shaw and other gentlemen, said he believed the grant would be gratefully accepted in Ireland; and whatever the issue of the debate might be, he asserted that never was a measure propounded by a minister from a more conscientious conviction of its utility; and although many of his hon. friends disapproved of it, he felt that he should badly betray his duty if he had failed to press it upon the consideration of Parliament.—Mr. SHEIL expressed his satisfaction at the speech of Sir James Graham. After a long defence of the principles taught at the college, Mr. Sheil said that in Ireland there had been no Protestant demonstration against the bill, and in England the opposition had been almost exclusively confined to the Dissenters; but he trusted the peace and welfare of the one country would not be sacrificed to the prejudices and passions of the other.—After speeches from Mr. PLUMPTRE against the bill, and from Mr. Sergeant MURPHY in its favour, Mr. FERRAND warned the Government that, in the registration courts, they would be driven from power, as they had betrayed the Conservative party who had confided in them.—Captain LAYARD afterwards addressed the house in support of the measure, amidst very general marks of impatience.—Lord F. EGERTON trusted the sentiments of Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Plumtre would not be taken as those of the Protestants of England. If they were to carry out to its full extent the proposition that they were dealing with Ireland as a nation of idolaters, he thought it would be better to abandon their dominion over it altogether.—Mr. MACLEAN thought the policy of the Government would lead to the destruction of the Conservative party, and shake the foundations on which the glory of that country was based.—Sir R. PEEL in reply, after noticing several of the speeches against the bill, defended the course he had taken as a minister. He said, without reference to what may be the opinion of that man or this, I claim for myself the right to give to my sovereign, at any time, that advice which I believe the interests of the country require (hear, hear); I have not, on this occasion, nor have my right hon. friends, acted without deep consideration, and without feeling most severely the loss of the support, the permanent loss, perhaps, of the confidence of those who, it has been said, have placed us in power. I have been charged with having exhibited an indifference to public opinion on this question, and a disposition to disregard it; but for that public opinion, believing it to be influenced in the main by religious considerations, I have the highest respect (hear), but I retain the determination I have before stated, and now repeat, that so far from that expression of public opinion inducing me to abandon, or causing me to waver in my course—I deliberately repeat, that with every respect for that public opinion, there are high political considerations which induce me to adhere to the course we have adopted. (Hear, hear.) If I thought the opposition which has been raised to this bill were now to prevail—if I thought the principle on which the opposition was founded were to triumph, I should despair for the maintenance of amicable relations between Great Britain and Ireland. (Hear, hear.)—Lord J. RUSSELL reminded the house that the efforts of the Government with which he was connected to improve the condition of the people of Ireland had been frustrated by the violent opposition of the other side of the house. He thought the next best thing he could do was to endeavour to support a Government which had the power to carry out the suggestions which had emanated from his own party. The noble lord ridiculed the idea of an Irish Parliament, which would only render the condition of that country ten times worse and more distracted. He hoped the Government would not stop short in its present career, and so long as they pursued a course of conciliation and justice they might rely upon the support of his side of the house.—After a few words from Mr. G. PALMER, impugning the conduct of Sir R. Peel, a division took place.

For the third reading	..	..	..	..	317
Against it	..	..	..	..	184
Majority	..	..	..	..	133

The bill was then read a third time.—Mr. DUNCAN moved the introduction of a clause to limit the operation of the bill to the end of the session of 1848.—On a division the clause was negatived by 243 to 145, and the bill was then passed.—The house did not adjourn till past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Many petitions were presented for and against the Maynooth College Bill. Lord BROUGHAM presented one of the former description from the Corporation of the mystery of Fishmongers. (Laughter.) That body was not only most respectable but most hospitable. (Great laughter.) They had large estates in Ireland, and they were the best landlords in that country.

THE LATE CONDEMNED SERMON.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE took the opportunity of stating, that, since the subject of admitting the public to be present at the condemned sermon had been mooted, he had made inquiries respecting the matter, and he was happy to say that the Sheriffs were entirely without blame in the admission of the public to see Hocker the day before his execution. It was the custom, and the Sheriffs had merely followed the plan of their predecessors. He must, however, at the same time, say that the practice of allowing strangers to be present to observe the deportment of an individual, at the very time when his whole energies should be directed to obtain spiritual improvement, was highly improper.

The Charitable Trusts Bill was read a second time, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

At four o'clock, there not being 40 Members present, the House adjourned.



HER MAJESTY RECEIVING THE KEYS, AT PORTSMOUTH.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The illustration shows an interesting scene during the recent Royal Visit—the Lieutenant-Governor of the Garrison Presenting the Golden Keys to her Majesty, on her Landing at the Royal Clarence Yard from the Isle of Wight; sketched on the spot by a Correspondent. The Royal party having alighted, Major-General Pakenham knelt, and presented the keys to the Queen, who, with a gracious smile, returned them to the safe custody of the gallant Lieutenant-Governor. This ceremony over, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Princess Royal, entered the Royal carriage in waiting.

AUSTRALIAN ANT-EATER, ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

We have had frequent occasion, in this journal, to call public attention to animals remarkable for peculiar local adaptations of structure, contrived for their comfort by the beneficent wisdom of the Creator, or otherwise popularly interesting, from singularity of habit, or splendour and beauty of appearance. But none of them have equalled in interest a recent arrival in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park. The *Echidna Hystrix*—the Ant Eater of Australia—about whose naturalisation so many ingenious papers have been printed, and for which so many ingenious contrivances have been arranged—has at last arrived there; but, unfortunately to relate, only survived his domiciliation the brief period of three weeks; and, at the present moment, has left nothing to posterity but his skin, in testimony of having dwelt among us. Our engraving presents a very accurate and characteristic portrait of him, as he was seen on his first arrival.

The singularities of structure which characterise the *Echidna* are found chiefly in the elongated muzzle, and the worm-like retractile tongue, by which the nose of the animal is made to answer the purpose of a *spy*—a *searcher* for the ants on which it lives, and, at the same time, a trap for their capture; and also in the digging feet, by which the burrows made to protect the helpless animal are excavated. These points are brought prominently into view in the engraving.

The local haunts of the *Echidna*, as far as they are at present known, are the Blue Mountains, the environs of Port Jackson, and Van Diemen's Land. The food of the *Echidna* of the Gardens, was, we believe, composed chiefly

of egg chopped small, with a small intermixture of meats. Its mode of eating has been described to be most singular; the tongue being used in the manner of a chameleon, or in the way in which a mower uses his scythe, and the food swept by its action into the mouth either directly, or by an oblique movement. An adhesive matter appeared to be spread over the surface of the tongue, by which the food was attached and drawn in.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—On Saturday last the marriage of Lord Algernon St. Maur, second son of the Duke of Somerset, and Miss Horatia Morier, third daughter of Mr and Mrs. Morier, was solemnised at St. George's Church, Hanover square.

NOVEL USE OF LITHOGRAPHY.—On Tuesday a handbill appeared containing the portrait of a gentleman said to be missing from Dublin. It is well executed, and, if like the person, must greatly aid the police in the endeavours to trace him. This plan no doubt will be generally adopted, where practicable.

WILL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.—Probate of the will and six codicils of the Marquis of Westminster, late of Eaton Hall, in the county of Chester, who died on the 17th of February last, was granted on the 15th instant to the Most Honourable Richard, Marquis of Westminster, the son, one of the executors, a power being reserved to the Dowager Marchioness, the executrix, to prove hereafter. The personal estate in England, and within the province of Canterbury, sworn under £350,000. Bequeaths to his wife an annuity of £6500, in addition to her property under settlement; bequeaths his estates at Westminster and the manor of Ebury to his eldest son, the present marquis; to his son, Thomas, Earl of Wilton, he devises his estates in the counties of Chester, Flint, and Denbigh, to be freed from any incumbrances, and bequeaths to him the presentation to the rectory of Prestwick, Lancashire. To his son, Lord Robert Grosvenor, his Moor Park estate, and a legacy of £170,000. Leaves the pictures, &c., in the gallery and elsewhere, at Grosvenor House, together with the Nassuck diamond, weighing 357 grains, the magnificent brilliant earrings, weighing 223 grains, and the round brilliant, weighing 125 grains, as heir-looms. Also, the pictures at Eaton Hall, as heir-looms with that property. Bequeaths to the present marquis the furniture and other moveables at Eaton Hall, and also the family jewels, and appoints him residuary legatee. The will is of some length, dated September 4, 1840, signed, "Westminster;" witnesses, John Boodle and William Rand. The sixth and last codicil is dated February 3, 1845, confirming the will.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

The very focus and centre of all discussions of toilette at the present moment is the approaching Royal Fancy Ball, which will present a living picture of society as it was a hundred years ago, and at which the beauty, the wit, and the *lourne* of the courtly beaux and belles of that brilliant period will be revived in their descendants. Let us leave, however, the special characteristics of the costumes to the grand oracles of the day, Vouillon and Laure; still the prevailing idea has affected even the dress of those who do not belong to the favoured few invited, and the novelties in vogue, especially for evening costume, all bear some affinity to those of the chosen period. Thus the brocade silk, with point lace flounces, opening over an under-skirt of satin, with long pointed waist and jewels blazing on the *corsage*, are now in the highest favour. The lighter dresses of young unmarried ladies, in crape or in gauze, are now embroidered in gold, silver, or coloured silk; the increased magnificence of all evening costume, the profusion of jewels and embroidery employed, taking their origin from the prevailing taste of that epoch. The head-dresses of young persons still principally consist of those most charming and appropriate ornaments, flowers, which are daily made in greater perfection. The form of the wreaths worn, in which an admixture of jewels is frequently admitted, must vary with the style of face they are destined to adorn. Amongst the favourite are the "Norma" or "Druid" wreath, with oak leaves and ears of corn, frequently made in diamonds; the "Ceres" wreath, in which the corn-ears are mixed with blue-bells and cowslips; the garlands, in which roses, dahlias, and anemones alternate with each other and the grape wreaths, with large bunches of white and red grapes, and large leaves



FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Another reminiscence of a bygone period is offered by the new mantelet "à la Marie Antoinette," which has replaced the shawls of the earlier season, and fortunately quite extinguished all remembrance of the Cardinals and Polka mantles, so ungraceful and unbecoming. The form of the new mantle is extremely simple; it is chiefly made in black, with a quilting of ribbon, or trimming of black lace, or in a dark coloured *glacé* silk—occasionally also in blue, in sea green, or in Persian lilac.

The Pamela, varying slightly with each fair face it adorns, is still the prevailing form of bonnet. The weather is yet too cold for the constant wear of capotes of tulle; but several *élégantes* have nevertheless ventured to sport this light and becoming form of bonnet, on days when the sun has shone more brightly than usual. The capotes of tulle are trimmed on each side with large rosettes of the same material, which is mixed with satin on those of crape or gauze. As to straw bonnets, their vogue is so universal that the elegance of form and manner of trimming become of greater importance than ever, as a mark of distinction, and no prudent belle would venture now on wearing one whose form had not received the sanction of good authority. The open fancy straw bonnets are frequently trimmed with a *Jardinière* wreath, composed of anemones; and the lining in *crêpe lisse*, must be of a bright and decided colour. The *paille de riz*, which are, as well as the Leghorn, always in fashion, and always in good taste, are now frequently trimmed in folds of *crêpe* of several shades, and a single feather in white, pink, blue, cherry-colour, or lilac; for young ladies, the feather is replaced by a laurel flower, with broad and open leaves. Every bonnet is now



FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

edged with three or four small folds of tulle or gauze of the colour of the trimming. The shades of flowers which ornament them are matched by corresponding hues of ribbon, which are placed on the bonnet in such a manner that the gradations of colour, from the darkest to the lightest, follow each other in perfect order, producing a charming effect: in fact, ribbon for every kind of trimming is in great request. Little caps for the morning costume are much worn. They are usually made in embroidered muslin, trimmed with Valenciennes, or *Lisid* lace; fluted ribbon in different colours, strong contrasts, such as blue, orange, and pink, or dark green, lilac, and cherry colour, are in great favour.

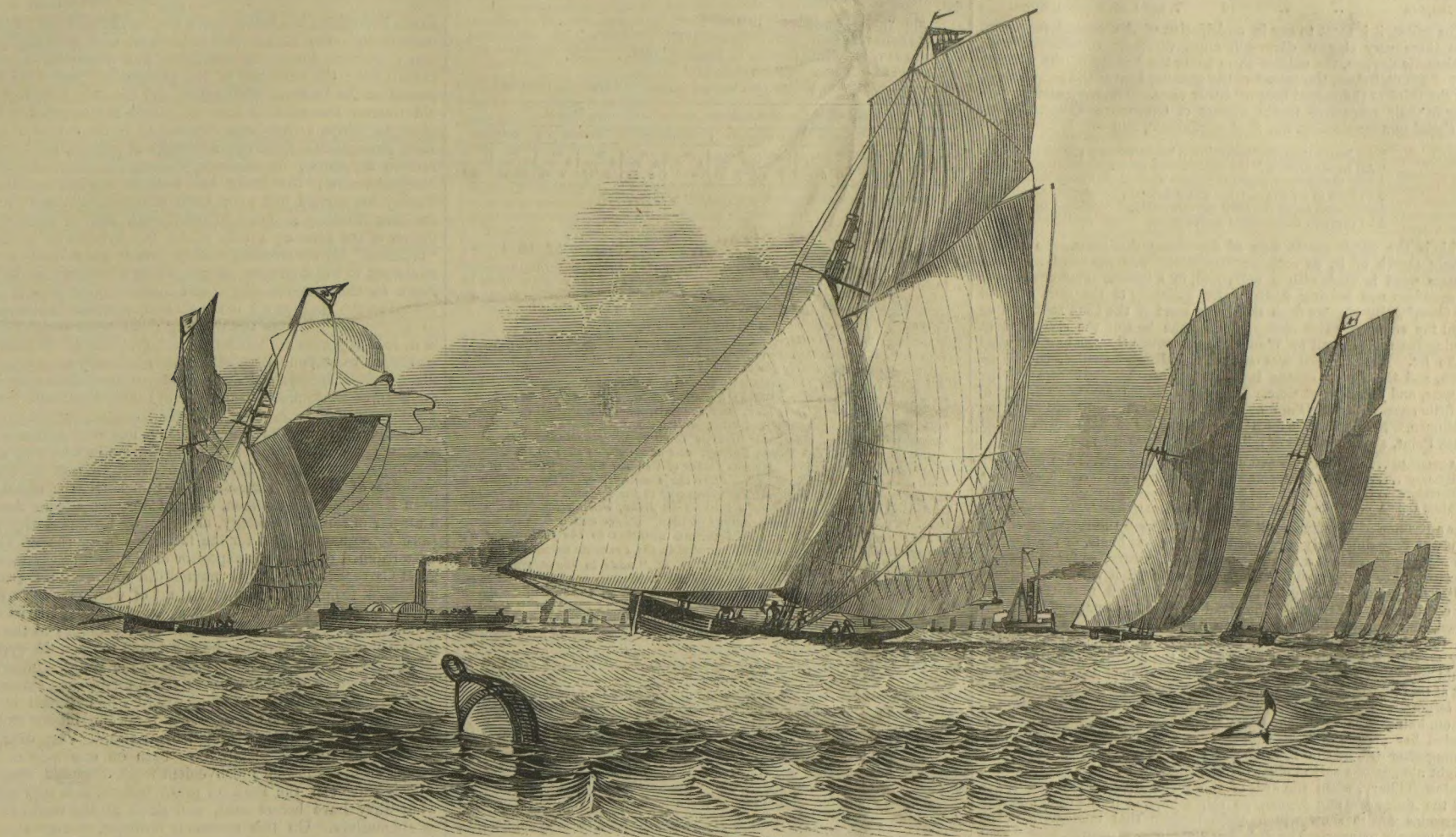
Many are the novelties in dresses for morning wear, or the promenade. Of these, one of the most successful is in French cashmere (*poil de chèvre*) of a buff colour, embroidered in shaded lilac or green, or in brandebourgs of the same colour as the material. These dresses are usually made with flounces; silks with Bayadère stripes in *cérise* and sea-green, lilac and violet, or China rose and light pink, on a white ground—in plain silk *glacé*, lilac and green, blue and pink amaranth and brown, are in great request for the promenade. The skirts of these dresses are usually plain, or trimmed with ribbon up the front, with Grecian *corsage*—the sleeves open at the wrist, rather short, terminating by two puffs of the same material as the dress, with under sleeve of embroidered muslin. Grenadines, with horizontal stripes in green, blue, or lilac and white, are in great vogue for morning visits or carriage drives, and deservedly, for this material is exquisitely soft and transparent, and at the same time rich and effective. The skirts are usually trimmed with five rows of light fringe, shaded in the same colours as the dress, the uppermost row reaching nearly to the waist. The body is tight and pointed with three front seams and side pieces, the sleeves opening half way up to the elbow, with a half sleeve of embroidered muslin, with insertions, and lace ruffles.



AUSTRALIAN ANT-EATER, AT THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NEWSPAPER

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



MYSTERY

ANTAGONIST.

BELVIDERE.

VIXEN.

PRIMA DONNA.

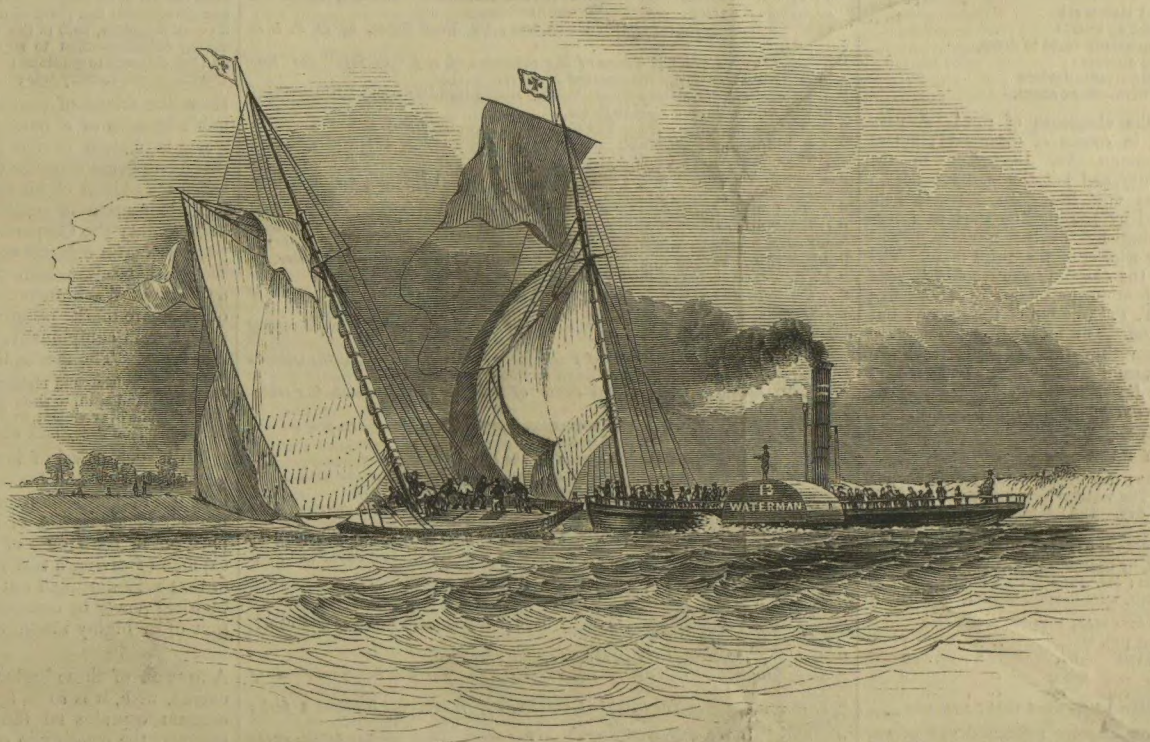
THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH, ON SATURDAY LAST.—DRAWN BY N. M. CONDY, ESQ.

THE ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.

FIRST CLUB MATCH OF THE SEASON

A wet sheet and a flowing sea,
A wind that follows fast,
And fills the white and rustling sail,
And bends the gallant mast.
And bends the gallant mast, my boys,
While like the eagle free,
Away the good boat flies, my boys,
And merry men are we!

It was this day week, and the 17th of this instant merry month of May, that the pleasure mariners of the river Thames opened their regular campaign, and entered upon their nautical existence, proper. Some brief time before they had a skirmish for a cup given by Lord Saye and Sele—or “say and sail,” as a reprobate punster would probably put it, because the match was made at the instance of that noble lord; the progress and result of which were duly chronicled in these columns. This passage at *naumachia*, however, was pronounced a very unsatisfactory one—by the losers; which nobody, indeed, can doubt it was. *This* said his craft was “overballasted;” *that* asserted his trim was faulty; *this* protested his boat was too much by the head; *that* insisted *his* was too much by the stern; all swore (we’re afraid they did), or at all events most energetically stated, that they could win, only give them time to come to the post “ship shape.”

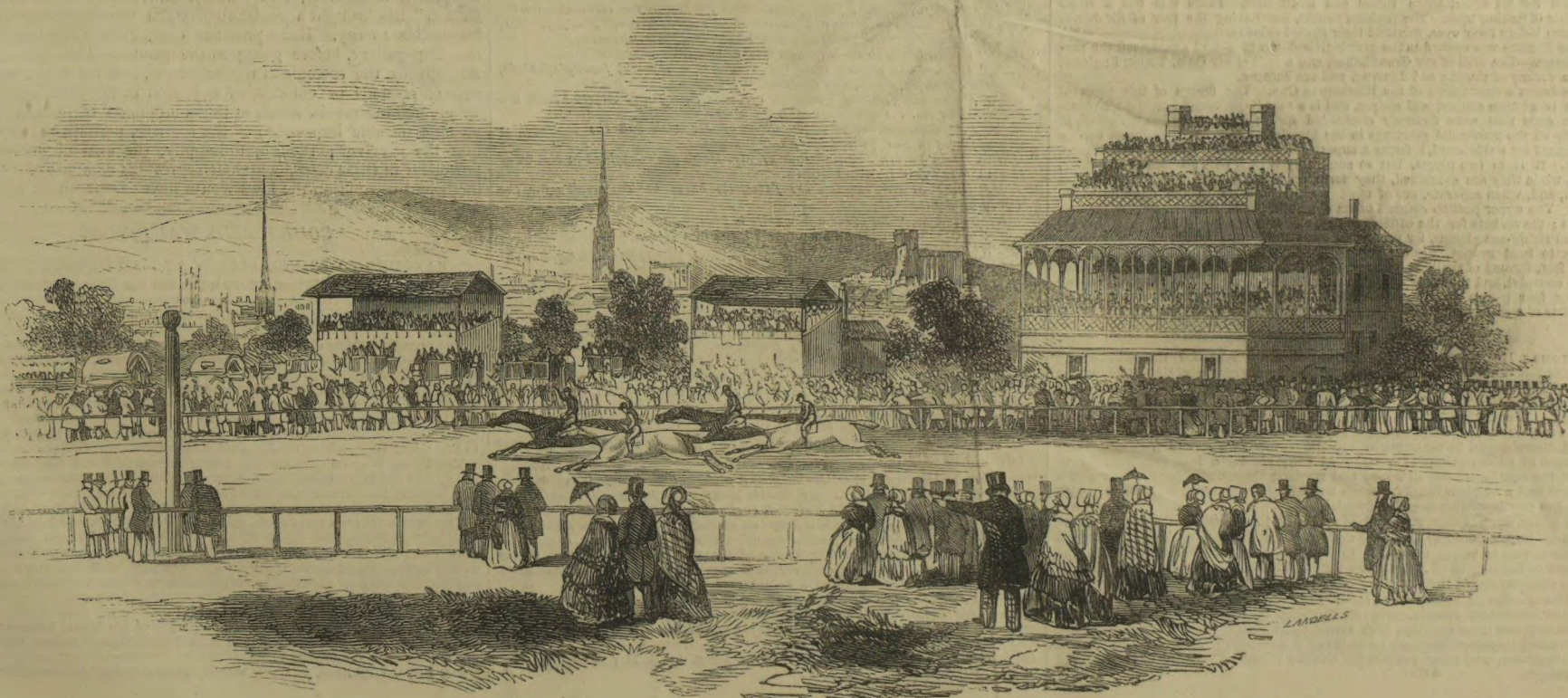


R. T. Y. C. MATCH.—DRAWN BY N. M. CONDY, ESQ.—THE “ANTAGONIST” AND “MYSTERY” TOWED OFF BY THE WATERMAN STEAMER

The effects of the Belvidere Cup race were to set the imaginations of the beaten skippers on the rack for improvements. The yacht of that ilk, built by Lord Alfred Paget to replace his *Mystery*, had her mast “unstepped” and shifted more aft; the spars of the *Prima Donna* were scraped down; in short, the whole fleet had been “overhauled,” and now showed off Greenwich as fresh as paint. The morning was unpropitious—in reference to silk bonnets and satin parasols—but promised well for the matter in hand, as there was a brisk wind and that freshness of the air which boded well for its continuance. The hour fixed for the departure of the steam-boat appropriated to the use of members of the Club and their friends from London-bridge was nine A.M., which, at the best, is an unseasonable one, and, on this occasion, quite too early, as the match did not commence till noon. The usual preliminaries being gone through, as the clock of the Hospital tolled twelve, the signal gun rung out, and the following clipping little fleet got under way in truly yachting fashion.

FIRST CLASS.

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Prima Donna	25	C. R. Tatham, Esq.
Mystery	25	Viscount Seaham.
Belvidere	25	Lord A. Paget.
Vixen	25	J. and J. Heighington, Esqrs.
Antagonist	25	H. Gunston, Esq.



SHREWSBURY RACES.

SECOND CLASS.

Cygnets	10	B. N. Williams, Esq.
Charm	12	G. P. and I. W. Smith, Esqrs.
Wave	10	Thos. Howard, Esq.
Dolphin	10	T. and I. M. Wanhill, Esqrs.

The prizes, it is meet to say in anticipation of the contest for them, were three very elegant silver-gilt cups, variously embellished with emblematic devices, the chief of them being the reward of the winning boat of the first class, the second of the winning boat of the second class, and the third of the second boat of either class. The wagers boats were lying in their respective berths abreast of Greenwich Hospital, when the signal gun for starting was fired as aforesaid, and—

"All hands unmoor," proclaims a boisterous cry;
 "All hands unmoor," the ready crews reply.
 Along the slippery masts the yards ascend,
 And high in air the canvass wings extend;
 Redoubting cords the lofty canvass guide,
 And through inextricable mazes glide.

This is the heroic-poetic way of describing the scene. To give a homely sketch of it, as soon as "up stick" was the word, men and masters went to work with a will; and in a minute after casting off, the squadron was bearing down stream gallantly to the tune of "Off She Goes," gaily ringing from the brass band of the Club stationed on board the steamer. The *Antagonist* had the best of the start, and in running from Blackwall to Woolwich, was evidently the best handled of the lot. The *Mystery* was second, the *Belvidere* third, the *Vixen* fourth, and the *Prima Donna* last, having carried away some of her top gear, and thereby lost time. Off Woolwich the *Dolphin* was first of the little ones, with the *Wave* next her, and all cracking on like flying Dutchmen. Nearly in this form they rounded the flag-buoy off Coal House Point, about a couple of miles below Gravesend:

1. Antagonist	55 min past 2	5. Vixen	1 min past 3
2. Mystery	55 1/2 min past 2	6. Dolphin	5 min past 3
3. Belvidere	56 1/2 min past 2	7. Charm	5 min past 3
4. Prima Donna	58 min past 2	8. Wave	8 min past 3

As a passage of seamanship, it must be confessed the rounding of the buoy was very differently performed by the wagers boats, or their crews. The *Antagonist* gave it a berth perfectly unnecessary, so far as she was affected by her course; while the *Belvidere* shaved it with the elegance of Jim Robinson skimming Tattenham Corner. And now the tug of war commenced in earnest. The wind was dead on end, and there was a good hour more of ebb to count on. "Steer small!" was the word—and the slack of the tide the place to work in. So soon as the buoy was turned, each vessel bore up for the weather shore, and who should hug Essex the closest seemed the question of death or victory. Just at this time things went wrong, a trifle, on board the steamer. She had forgotten to "bout ship" when she ought, and was drifting, broadside on, half-a-mile below the buoy, when the interest of the affair demanded her presence elsewhere. However, she had begun to make running after the first division of the fleet, and the leading craft have in sight abreast of a sort of elbow of the shore, which juts out a mile or so below Tilbury, when the eyes of those who kept them in sight, beheld the *Antagonist* and *Mystery* go slap ashore, as if the design of the cockswains was to show which could perform that manoeuvre in the most masterly manner. The *Belvidere*, hereupon, of course, was "kept away," and, with the *Prima Donna* and *Vixen* in her train, which succeeded the *Dolphin* and other little ones, spanked away for Greenwich and glory. We were now alongside the grounded yachts which lay *vero* to leeward, locked together like wrestlers who had fallen in the death grip?

O were it mine, with tuneful Maro's art
 To wake to sympathy the feeling heart:
 Like him the smooth and mournful verse to dress,
 In all the pomp of exquisite distress:
 Then might I with unrivalled strains deplore
 The treacherous horrors of that—Essex shore.

"Then rose from sea to sky"—the eloquence of row! A very pretty quarrel, as it stood, seemed in course of discussion; but as another smoky convenience—Waterman No. 13,—went to the rescue, we sped on our watery journey, and left the consequence to settle itself. The rain, however, was now over—the *Belvidere* held her lead all the way up, and finished by passing the goal at forty-four minutes past six, and winning by twelve minutes. The *Vixen* was second, and consequently winner of the third prize. The victorious craft of the small fry was the *Dolphin*; she reached Greenwich at eleven minutes past seven, beating the *Charm* by about five minutes. Thus ended the second R. T. Y. C. match of the season; but even more unsatisfactorily than the first. The fact is that the *Mystery* was beating the *Antagonist* fast when they ran aground; what she would have done eventually, of course, cannot be said. The truth is that the *Mystery* is a better boat than the *Belvidere* in their present trim; and, moreover, the best in the Club to our honest thinking.

SHREWSBURY RACES.

This meeting commenced on Wednesday; the Viscount Newport, M.P., and Sir W. T. S. M. Stanley, Bart., Stewards. The weather was fine on Wednesday, and there was a good attendance for a first day. The following is a brief account of the sport:—

The Salopian Produce Stakes of 20 sovs each.

Mr. A. W. Hill's br c Sweetmeat, by Gladiator, walked over.
 Mr. Minor's br c Breeches, by Pantaloon; Mr. Minor's ch f Birdswing; Mr. Hill's The Libel, and Mr. Fowler's The Witch, were entered but did not start.

The Great Cleveland Handicap of 25 sovs each, with 100 sovs added.

Mr. Taylor na br c Sweetmeat, 3 yrs 5st 10lb	1
Mr. J. Roche na br c Milton, 4 yrs, 6st 13lb	2
Mr. Hill's b g Salopian, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb	3
Mr. Disraeli na ch c Little Hampton	4

Twenty-one were entered, nineteen declared forfeit and paid 5 sovs each.

This was a well-contested race, at the close, between Sweetmeat and Milton, Salopian running a good third, Little Hampton beaten a long way off. For the first round Salopian kept the lead, followed close by Sweetmeat, but, coming up to the Judge's chair, Sweetmeat made a desperate push, and won cleverly by about a length.

The County Member's Plate had not concluded at post-hour. Five were entered for it; heats, twice round and a distance. There was but a small number of betting men. The roulette booths, not having the fear of Sir James Graham before their eyes, flaunted their gayest colours.

The Theatre was opened in the evening, and the race-card announced the performances—The Will of my Grandfather, and a Will of my Own, Young England, and a variety of singing and dancing, and sea bathing.

We annex a description of the Hawkstone Cup. The design of this piece of plate is at once elegant and unique, and is a vast improvement on the commonplace cups that were formerly contended for at these races—and, indeed, at nearly all the provincial meetings in the kingdom. Instead of being an useless ornament for a sideboard, it forms a superb and useful centre-piece for the dinner-table. It is in two pieces, but so admirably is each part adapted to the other, that, while they are combined, they form an elegant ornament to the dining-room, and, when separate, are of most essential service to the drawing-room, also. The upper portion consists of an elegant *épergne*, with candelabra for four lights; the sockets for the candles taking off, and leaving shells, in which are placed richly-cut glasses, for preserves, &c.; the centre being sufficiently capacious to hold grapes, flowers, or perfumed water. The base is supported by four feet, formed of shells and flowers; while the shaft springs lightly, wreathed with convolvul, and the roses of the rival houses of York and Lancaster. On one of the four panels which form the base is the inscription. The lower portion consists of a massive and richly-chased salver.

THOMAS HOOD.—There is a subscription on foot for the widow and children of the late Mr. Hood. Several gentlemen of distinction have formed themselves into a committee for this purpose, and there is every chance, we are glad to hear, of their being able to effect a permanent good for the family. If every man Mr. Hood had made to laugh would give his sixpence, and every sempstress whose sufferings he sung so truly, her penny to the fund, there would be no occasion for the committee to call for any greater amount of subscription. How few at forty-six have laid sufficient by to meet the contingencies of a long and wasting illness, and all the wants of a widow and a helpless family. Such was Mr. Hood's case, and the subscription has our best wishes and support.

A letter from Coburg, dated May 11, in the *Manheim Journal*, states that an English courier has just arrived with the intelligence that Queen Victoria was to arrive on a visit to her husband's august relatives in the course of the month of June. The letter added that preparations had already been commenced at the Court for her Britannic Majesty's reception.

The *Erebus*, Captain Sir John Franklin, and the *Terror*, Captain Crozier, discovery vessels, have left England on the new Arctic expedition. Each ship has been supplied with two hundred tin cylinders, for the purpose of holding papers, which are to be thrown overboard, with the statement of the longitude, and other particulars worthy of record, written in six different languages.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 25.—First Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 26.—St. Augustine, first Archbishop of Canterbury, died, A.D. 605.
 TUESDAY, 27.—Dante born, 1265.
 WEDNESDAY, 28.—William Pitt born, 1756.
 THURSDAY, 29.—King Charles II. restored, 1660.
 FRIDAY, 30.—Alexander Pope died, 1744.
 SATURDAY, 31.—Anne Boleyn, mother of Queen Elizabeth, crowned, 1533

High WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending May 31.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	5 15 5 42 6 7 6 38 7 4 7 36 8 6 8 38 9 17 9 48 10 20 10 52				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Folium." The second "a" in Arcades is short. Thus:
 "Ambo florentes atalibus, Arcades ambo."—VIRGIL, Ecl. vi. 4.
 "A Young Student."—The level of the open sea is believed, generally speaking, to be everywhere the same; or to form a portion of the surface of an oblate spheroid, to which the surface of the land approaches with less accuracy. Certain gulphs and inland seas appear to deviate, in some measure, from the general rule; and there are a few other exceptions.
 "Ignoramus."—If our Correspondent will look at "Mercator's Chart of the World," he (?) will better appreciate Sir John Herschel's "fact," that "London occupies nearly the centre of the terrestrial hemisphere."
 "M. M."—Almost all the writers of the period have fallen into error with respect to the "two Goring's" of the time of the Civil War, ascribing the actions of the one to the other, and the mistake is easily accounted for: both bore the same names and title, and both were courtiers of Royalist Commanders. The elder, Sir George Goring, of Hurst Pierpoint, in Sussex, created in 1625 Baron Goring, and advanced in 1644 to the earldom of Norwich, died in 1662. He was father of General George Goring, so celebrated as a cavalier leader, who, after the surrender of Oxford, retired to the Netherlands, and became Lieut.-General in the Spanish army. He died in Spain, in the character of a Dominican friar, during his father's life time. The death of neither occurred in 1645. There was a Colonel Goring of the same family, (distinguished for his devotion to the fortunes of the young Chevalier) who died a field marshal in the Prussian service.
 "Zaccheus."—A correspondent, "W. J. D. W.," adds to the information in our journal of the 10th inst., respecting the Trinacria, or Arms of the Isle of Man, that it is a very ancient symbol, and appears on the coin of Sicily—of ancient Spain before the age of the Cæsars. It is given in "Hunter's Medals," tab. vii., No. 15, in connexion with a cock, as the coin of Aspendus, in Pamphylia; and our correspondent believes both to have had reference to the ancient families of Israel.
 Miss Kelly's ticket for Wednesday night's performance did not reach us till Thursday morning.
 "Gomhul."—We do not know who is the author of the work in question.
 "Curriculum."—A modern chariot is either with or without a box-seat.
 "A Correspondent."—Is thanked for the sketch of the Cotton steam-boat, for which, however, we have not room.
 "M. B."—The portrait has not been engraved, but shall appear shortly.
 "Adolescence."—Oliver Yorke is the nom de guerre of the Editor of "Fraser's Magazine." There are moderately priced editions of the works of Hazlitt and Lamb; but we think not of Milton's complete works.
 "W. J. G."—Ham Cottage.—The property must be equally divided.
 "C. F." and "J. M."—are thanked for their correction of the popular error as to the birth-place of the Duke of Wellington. His Grace was not born at Dangan Castle, as almost invariably stated, but at Mornington House, 114, Grafton-street, Dublin.
 "Bow Wow."—Alpha-road.—The lady named is unmarried.
 "Trebort."—Artesian wells are so called from their having been first bored in the province of Artois, in France.
 "C. T. W."—Oxford.—Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer has recently taken the surname of Lytton.
 "C. T."—Acrostic; Lines to the Birch-tree; On Moss Roses, by H. F. L.—Ineligible.
 "T. G. B."—We are not aware of the existence of any "Society" for Engraving Pictures from the Ancient Masters.
 "J. D. F." and "A Derby Sweep."—We shall give some capital Illustrations of the Derby Day at Epsom Races.
 "R. T. L."—Regent's Park.—The sketch will be acceptable.
 "J. J."—Stamford.—Hullah's works on singing may be obtained of J. W. Parker, West Strand.
 "A Constant Reader" may remit money to Canada through an accredited agent.
 "T. P."—Borough, had better consult a solicitor.
 "C. W." and "S. R."—Stamford.—We are not especially conversant with the customs at executions.
 "B. A. J."—The book in question may be had, by order, of any bookseller.
 "E. R."—The sketch of the Chester Cup did not reach us in time.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—The proper course is to apply at the Bank of England.
 "Cymro," Leicester.—"Senefelder's Treatise on Lithography" should supply the desired information.
 "Legatus," Ambleside.—Acts of Parliament may be purchased at the Queen's Printing office, or obtained through any bookseller.
 "E. M. G."—should write to the editor of the journal in which the statement appeared.
 "W. H. C."—York.—Has our correspondent constructed a camera on the principle suggested?
 "R. M. E."—is thanked for the sketch of the late Lord Carbery.
 "Selborne" wishes to ascertain the best means of capturing the male glow-worm.
 "A Son of Ink," Ipswich, may learn the value of the Prints in question of a dealer in old prints.
 "Peter Puzlewicz" believes it is not generally known that the waterfall by the Swiss Cottage, Colosseum, is worked by a steam-engine, about one hundred yards from the spot. The novel is declined.
 "C. E. J."—The lines do not reach our standard.
 "C. S. P."—Huddersfield.—Sir Richard Phillips died in 1840.
 "T. O."—We have not room to insert our correspondent's humane and charitable suggestions.
 "H. J. E."—Tunbridge Wells, should send a specimen.
 "A Correspondent."—We have not room for the further interpretations of "J. H. S." &c.
 "T. W."—Stepney.—The height of the Duke of Wellington is about 5 feet 8 inches.
 "A Subscriber," Manchester.—We have not received any further details of the state of affairs in Chili and Peru. Our latest advices merely mentioned the facts alluded to.
 "D. E. R."—Swansea.—There are six distinct varieties of the farthings of Queen Anne in the British Museum: indeed, there may be said to be seven; but one sort alone really circulated; the other six varieties are pattern pieces, struck for approval, but from which no copies for circulation have been taken. These varieties are engraved in the "Mirror," No. 722. See, also, "Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated," pp. 181—184.
 "Hugo" should apply to some respectable optician.
 "K. J."—Bath.—The pigeon tribe (Columbidae), a natural family of birds, comprises pigeons, doves, and turtles.
 "W. W."—Piccadilly.—The Portraits of John Parry and Albert Smith are contained in No. 111 of our journal.
 "G. G. F."—Swansea.—The illustrations of Swansea and the Rebeccaes will be found in Nos. 70 and 80 of our journal.
 "C. B. C."—A Portrait and Memoir of Mr. Balfie are contained in No. 68 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
 "J. H." and "J. B."—inquire the favourite horse at Tattersall's for the Derby Stakes:—
 "So great a favourite is Idas,
 That all his backers think him Midas."

"J. S."—The office of the Governors' Benevolent Institution is near Gough square, Fleet-street.

"Galvani."—Matteucci's work on Galvanism may be had, by order, of any foreign bookseller; but we are not aware that it has been entirely translated into English.

"J. W."—St. John's-square.—St. John's-gate is printed, month by month, on the wrapper of the "Gentleman's Magazine." We should be glad to aid in its restoration.

"Marlborough."—The last general election was in 1841.

"A Correspondent," Norwich.—The price of our journal is 6d., supplied by J. Darken, bookseller, Norwich.

"T. S."—Clerkenwell.—The series of illustrations will be commenced shortly.

"C. J. H."—We cannot, at present, reply to "A Scene Painter's" somewhat intemperate letter.

"A Ready Subscriber," West Malling.—A plain black cockade is customarily worn by officers' servants. Sir Harris Nicolas has remarked, in connexion with this subject, that "the National cockade of this country is in wretched taste. A plain black cockade conveys no meaning, and produces no associations; and it is, moreover, worn by officers' servants, whereas, a national cockade should be the peculiar badge of the servants of the Crown and of the nation. The American officers, who also use it, distinguish themselves by the appropriate addition of a golden eagle in the centre."

"A Subscriber."—The centre arch of London-bridge is 152 feet span, with a rise above high-water mark of 29 feet 6 inches; the parapet is 4 feet high; of the cornice and dentils we have not the dimensions.

Ineligible.—Lines, by B. J. M., Norwich; Song, by R. M.; A Dirge (Ellesmere); "Soft Music," by A. T.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1845.

LORD Brougham has lately made two exhibitions out of his "diurnal sphere"—the House of Lords—and each perfectly characteristic; without something to abuse, and somebody to flatter, he cannot live; the affliction of his persevering praise fell for a long period on the Duke of Wellington, but the iron constitution of the old warrior has enabled him to outlive that, as well as the many other hardships he has been exposed to in the course of his career. Lord Brougham's favourite aversions at present, are railroads and railway directors; his adulatory humour, is, for the moment, more comprehensive; the Duke has a little respite, and the tide of flattery has turned full upon Lord Ellenborough, and the whole of the late Ministry; Lord Ellenborough had to sustain it at the dinner of the Literary Fund, where the hyperbolic praises of his "brilliant" Governor-Generalship must have had a peculiar relevancy to the distresses of the literary brotherhood of England. Next to the wonder why Lord Ellenborough should have been placed in the chair at all, is the marvel, what his Indian policy had to do with the object of the meeting; but more wonderful than all is it, that any man not blinded by vanity, could be so ostentatiously servile, as to obtrude his flattery so needlessly on a man who had treated the claim of an acknowledgment of similar services, in a more appropriate place, the House of Lords, with marked contempt. Lord Brougham seems to think it his bounden duty to give his certificates of character to everybody he has ever known; he sends Wellington down to posterity, in an oration in which he assures all future generations, that the Duke unites in himself all the greatest qualities of all the Generals, and Statesmen, the world has seen, from Hannibal to Napoleon, Julius Cæsar included. As thorough a master of military strategy, as of equity law, posterity may take Lord Brougham's word for the fact; we fancy the old Duke must have listened to the legal expositor of things military much as the great Carthaginian we have named did to the Greek pedant, who undertook to enlighten him on the art of war. It is the true school-master tendency; he thinks nobody can perceive merits or defects unless taught by him. On Wednesday evening, at the dinner of the Fishmongers' Company, he proceeded to open the eyes of England, to the virtues of the members of the Whig Ministry; "such excellent men—such distinguished Statesmen—such staunch friends of civil and religious liberty;"—Lord John Russell is "his natural superior"—and for once we think he hit the truth; Lord Melbourne was "his old and dear friend." Very dear and very sincere must the friendship have been on one side at least—as certain speeches in that inconvenient town, Hansard, would prove if cited. But it is the fault of great talkers, that they often forget what they have before said, and think all the world as oblivious as themselves. On this occasion, however, the greatest share of laudation fell to Lord Palmerston, as to whom Lord Brougham thus deposes:—

Of the three noblemen who had that day received the freedom of the Corporation two had been his colleagues in office; and he could answer for it that no man ever had more able, or honest, or honourable colleagues. He meant those observations in an especial manner as applicable to the noble viscount who in the late government had presided over foreign affairs. There never was—and he said it on all occasions, both in this country and in France—a grosser error—he would not say calumny—than to suppose that the noble viscount to whom he alluded was less disposed to continue friendly relations towards France than any other individual in the country was; and that was saying a great deal.

How the friend of peace contrived to run the country within a hair's-breadth of a bloody war, is not stated; but, as usual, all the world is in error except Lord Brougham. Now, the chances are, that at no great distance of time, the whole Whig Ministry will be made the objects of his satire, as they have often been before; the first temptation of getting a cheer from the House of Lords will bring it out; the Corporation of London well know that an eloquent panegyric at a banquet at the Mansion-house is no security against seeing themselves held up, the next week, as public plunderers, in a debate at Westminster. We doubt not that his late colleagues are quite aware of the peculiarity, and prepared for the change of language, from compliment to calumny, and that they rate both at their real value. The fact is, the whole man is exaggeration:—

Praising and blaming are his usual themes,
 And both, to show his judgment, in extremes;
 So over violent, or over civil,
 That every man with him is god or devil.

With such power of language and illustration he might make his praise coveted and his censure formidable; but by the indiscriminate use of both—and that often on the same persons—he deprives himself of all weight or influence; this it is that has lowered his position in the House of Lords to that of a very amusing speaker, capable of giving a sort of agreeable variation to the proceedings of that very dignified but rather dull assembly. Instead of being a political power he occupies the place very slightly elevated above that of a highly intellectual buffoon.

ANOTHER of those barbarisms of civilization, a duel, has just occurred, with it, is to be apprehended, fatal effects. The published account contains all the ordinary features of such "affairs"—the quarrel, the meeting in cold blood, the fall of one and the flight of the other, with even more than the usual display of brutal indifference as to the fate of the victim. What the nature of the provocation may have been, can, we suppose, be only precisely known to the parties themselves, and whether this miserable sort of "satisfaction" has brought a punishment upon the aggressor or not is impossible to say. But a previous cold, calculating practice, in a shooting-gallery, before going to the ground—the absence of any attempt by the seconds at reconciliation, and the flight, without a sign of remorse or emotion of any kind at the shedding of blood by premeditation—in short, at the commission of murder—convey an unfavourable impression of the fugitive, perhaps we should call him the survivor; though, unhappily, the arm of justice is too powerless in these cases, we shall regret his escape even from the inefficient retribution the laws would have exacted from him.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

BANQUET TO PRINCE ALBERT AT FISHMONGERS' HALL.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Prime Warden and Court of Assistants of the Fishmongers' Company with his presence on Wednesday evening, at a grand banquet given at the Company's Hall, near London-bridge.

The occasion of the entertainment was to celebrate the admission of four noblemen—the Earl of Fortescue, Viscount Melbourne, Viscount Palmerston, and Lord Cottenham—to the fraternity of Fishmongers. The honours of the Company having been voted to them some time since, and on whom (with the exception of Viscount Melbourne, whose state of health had not allowed him to attend) they were personally conferred.

His Royal Highness arrived about seven o'clock, and the guests proceeded to the Great Hall, where the banquet was served.

The Prime Warden occupied the chair, Prince Albert sitting on his right hand, and the Marquis of Lansdowne upon his left, supported on either side by Viscount Palmerston and Earl Fortescue.

On the removal of the cloth, the "Benedictus" was sung. The Prime Warden then rose, and gave "The health of her Majesty the Queen," prefacing the same with a few brief remarks, in the course of which he took occasion to refer to the gracious forbearance of her Majesty in not having asked an increase to her Civil List, although the expenses of the Court were now necessarily very much larger than they were a few years since.

The toast was drunk with all the honours. The Prime Warden next gave "The health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, their honoured guest and brother Fishmonger," which having been enthusiastically responded to, His Royal Highness, in a few words, acknowledged the compliment, and

gave "The health of the Prime Warden and prosperity to the Fishmongers' Company."

The Prime Warden returned thanks, and next gave "The health of the Prince of Wales, the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was duly honoured.

The Prime Warden then announced the toast of the evening—viz. "The healths of Lords Melbourne, Fortescue, Palmerston, and Cottenham," the four distinguished noblemen who had honoured the company by becoming freemen of their Corporation that day, expressing his deep regret at the absence, through indisposition, of Lord Melbourne.

The toast having been drunk with three times three, each of the noblemen to whom it referred successively returned thanks.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert left the Hall about eleven o'clock on his return to Buckingham Palace.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday, when the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who went in state, read an address from the Corporation of that city, relative to her Majesty visiting Ireland. His Lordship then advanced, and, kneeling near the Sovereign, presented the address.

The Queen returned the following most gracious answer:—

"I receive with cordial satisfaction this loyal address from the Corporation of Dublin."

"I have ever been most anxious to consult the feelings and to promote the happiness of my Irish subjects."

"The wish which you express in gratifying terms that I should visit Ireland is an acceptable proof of the warm attachment of the citizens of Dublin to my person and government."

"Whenever I may be enabled to receive in Ireland the promised welcome, I shall rely with confidence on the loyalty and affection of my faithful subjects."

The Lord Mayor received from the Queen a copy of the answer, and, kneeling, had the honour to kiss hands. Alderman O'Brien (late Lord Mayor) and Town Councillor Patrick O'Brien had also the honour to kiss hands.

CHRISTENING OF THE HEIR OF VISCOUNT VILLIERS.—On Saturday last the infant son and heir of Viscount and Viscountess Villiers was baptised at St George's Church, Hanover-square. The Queen was sponsor for the noble infant; and, in the absence of her Majesty, the Marchioness of Douro was deputed to act. Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Jersey were the two other sponsors—the Earl of Jersey, who was prevented from being present by indisposition, being represented by the Honourable Frederick Villiers. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Mr. Hewitt, the rector, and the infant received the names of Victor Albert George.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-STRELTZ.—The Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left town on Monday afternoon for Germany. Their Royal Highnesses took their departure by a special train on the South Eastern Railway. His Royal Highness Prince George accompanied his illustrious relatives to Dover.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY.—To-day (Saturday) is the twenty-sixth anniversary of the natal day of her Majesty. Sir R. Peel has caused cards to be issued for a full-dress banquet on Tuesday next in celebration of the event. The circle invited are exclusively Peers. The Earl of Aberdeen will receive the whole of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers at a grand full-dress entertainment at Argyll-house. Lord Stanley, as Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, will also have a dinner party to celebrate the birth-day.

BANQUET TO PRINCE ALBERT.—On Saturday evening the Prime Warden, Masters, and Court of Assistants of the Goldsmiths' Company, gave a most magnificent entertainment to Prince Albert, her Majesty's Ministers, &c., at their hall, in Foster-lane, City. At the north-end of the banqueting-room, in a recess, were arranged the rich and matchless services of gold plate, &c., belonging to the company, which produced a most splendid effect. The tables were laid out in a style to correspond with the wealth and magnificence of the company. The hall, ante-rooms, landing-places, and stairs, were ornamented with the choicest exotics. Whatever taste, wealth, and influence could desire, was called into action to make the banquet worthy the presence of her Majesty's Consort. The illustrious and noble guests began to arrive about six o'clock, amongst whom were the Marquis of Exeter, Lord Stanley, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Jocelyn, Sir G. Cockburn, and other members of the Cabinet. Sir R. Peel, on alighting from his carriage, was loudly cheered, which he acknowledged by one of his blindest smiles. Prince George of Cambridge, and, at seven o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert and his suite, arrived in five carriages; the Prince was loudly cheered. After the cloth was removed, the business of the evening commenced, the principal toasts being "Her Majesty and Prince Albert," to which his Royal Highness responded. "The Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family," which was acknowledged by Prince George of Cambridge; "Her Majesty's Ministers;" "The Houses of Lords and Commons," &c. The company began to depart about eleven o'clock.

ROYAL VISIT.—The King and Queen of the Belgians are expected to arrive in a few weeks, on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

FALSE REPORT OF ANOTHER MURDER AT HAMPSTEAD.

Last Saturday morning the body of a man was found in a ditch by the side of the Finchley-road, about 200 yards north of the Swiss Cottage public-house. Several of the Sunday papers which deal in horrors contained alarming accounts upon the subject, and some of Monday's daily papers added to the exaggeration by an account, written in the usual penny-a-line style, to the effect "that throughout the entire day (Saturday) the town of Hampstead was thrown into a state of intense excitement by a rumour, obtaining extensive circulation, that a gentleman had been found murdered in a ditch closely adjoining the spot where the murder of the unfortunate Mr. Delarue was perpetrated by Thomas Henry Hocker. On the reporter instituting inquiries, he ascertained that the grounds for supposing a similar shocking occurrence had transpired in the vicinity of Hampstead were not altogether without foundation, as the body of a most respectably-attired man had been discovered."

It was subsequently ascertained that the body was that of Thomas William Cunningham, a tailor, who had lodged at No. 24, Holywell-street, Strand.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, before Mr. Wakley, and the following report of what occurred will explain what sort of "foundation" there was for the inflated narrative given in some of the papers:—

Police-constable 207 S said he found deceased lying in the ditch, "pitched upon his head," and quite dead. He had all his clothes, except his hat, on. His hands and face were cold, but his body was still warm. Witness, with assistance, conveyed the body to that house (Yorkshire Grey), and Mr. Gower, a surgeon, was called in. Sixpence, a tobacco-stopper, snuff-box, a pair of kid gloves, and a silk handkerchief, were found in his pockets.

By the Deputy-Coroner: His hat was found about two hundred yards from him, and must have fallen from his head. I do not know how deceased came into the ditch, but I have not the slightest reason to believe that he met with any violence. I saw nothing whatever to lead me to think he had. There were no marks of violence on his person, and there were no signs of struggling at or near the spot where he was found.

The Coroner: Who can write such stupid statements in the newspapers as we have read about this case, making it one of murder? One would think they were the reports of some old woman. Really it is disgusting to see such injurious misrepresentations. The editors of newspapers ought to exclude the contributors of such exaggerations. There does not appear the slightest ground for supposing that deceased has been wounded. Things are bad enough already, without making them worse.

Sarah Cunningham, wife of deceased, described him as a man who occasionally drank hard, and who would then wander away from home and remain away a day or a night. She did not know whether he had met with violence or not, but she thought there was something wrong, because he had lost his spectacles.

The Coroner—I am sure that the paragraphs in the newspapers about this simple affair would make any wife think the man had been murdered ten times over. It was bruited all over London that there was another murder at Hampstead.

Mr. S. Gower, surgeon, of Hampstead, proved that deceased died of congestive apoplexy, naturally produced.

Verdict, "Natural death."

ALARMING COLLISION ON THE GREENWICH RAILWAY.—Late on Monday night a collision of a very fearful character happened on the Greenwich Railway, near the London-bridge terminus. From the statements made by the passengers of the eleven o'clock train, which was well loaded with the holiday folks from Deptford fair, it appears that on that train arriving at the points where the engine and tender are attached, for the purpose of allowing the train to pass under the shedding of the terminus, three carriages were discovered to have been left on the same line of rail, without the usual signal lights to denote their being there. The guard on the foremost carriage of the train, perceiving the imminent danger, shouted to his fellow officers to put down the breaks. The engine and tender, unfortunately, had moved on to the adjoining rails, and, as is usually the case, was dragging the train along by a rope. The engineers noticed the carriages at the same moment that the guard did, but were unable to stay the speed of the train, and the guard, finding a collision inevitable, saved his life by leaping on to the line. The next moment the train came in contact with the carriages with terrific force, the foremost of the latter being smashed and hurled upside down on to the roofs of the other carriages, besides effecting much damage to them. The shock to the passengers, upwards of 200 in number, was very alarming. The officers of the company rendered every assistance, and it was ascertained that none of them were seriously hurt, the extent of their injury being severe bruises and sundry damage to their wearing apparel. The South Eastern Company instituted an inquiry relative to the neglect in leaving carriages on the line without signal lights, and he result was, it was understood, the dismissal of several parties.

According to a recent census of the Russian empire, it appears that the population consists of 62,500,000 souls, of whom 2,000,000 are Tartars (Mahomedans), and 182,000 Jews.

POSTSCRIPT.

HENLEY GRAND REGATTA.—This great aquatic event, at which the gentlemen of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge will again contend this season, is appointed for the 6th and 7th of June. The entrances promise excellent sport.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY.—On Wednesday, a special general meeting of the proprietors of this railway was held at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester, for the purpose of adopting the drafts of several bills authorising the company to make and construct the following lines:—Branches from Todmorden to Burnley; from Bluepit to Heywood; from Oldham to Mumps; from Manchester to Ashton and Stalybridge; also the Guide Bridge Junction, the Wakefield, Pontefract, and Goole Railway; and likewise to authorise the directors to enter into a union with the Manchester and Bolton Company. The whole of the bills were unanimously adopted, and the directors authorised to enter into arrangements with the Manchester and Bolton Company.

MOHUN LAL.—We are glad to learn that this distinguished Oriental, whose name is so honourably known to the English public in connection with our disasters in Afghanistan, in which country he was mainly instrumental in rescuing the captives of Akbar Khan, has been rewarded by the East India Company with a pension of £1000 a year.

THE LATE DUEL AT PORTSMOUTH.—Our latest accounts from Portsmouth report more favourably of the condition of Mr. Seton. Up to four o'clock on Thursday his surgeons entertained considerable hopes of his ultimate recovery, the ball having passed clear of the intestines.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris papers are chiefly occupied with the proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies on the 4th article of the Northern Railroad Bill. The debate was resumed on Wednesday, but the consideration of the 5th and following articles to the 12th inclusive, containing general provisions, as applicable to all railroads, was postponed. The 13th article authorises the Minister of Public Works to open a credit of 13,000,000*fr.* for 1845, and 6,000,000*fr.* for 1846, for the purpose of covering the advances which the State may yet have to make for the completion of the road and the final settlement of the accounts.

SWITZERLAND.—We have received Swiss papers of late dates. The *New Gazette of Zurich* states that the case of Dr. Steiger was heard by the Superior Tribunal at Lucerne on the 17th. Dr. Steiger made an eloquent defence, but the tribunal confirmed the sentence of death that had been pronounced upon him by a majority of seven judges to three.

MURDER IN BELGIUM. On Monday last, the railway guard who was on duty at the station at Louvain, was found murdered. It was also discovered that about 200*fr.* were forcibly taken away from the office.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Last Sunday an alarm took place at the English chapel, at Boulogne, during Divine service, which occasioned some personal injury, and was very near causing loss of life. While the minister was preaching, the cord of one of the sashes gave way, and the lead weight made a noise which gave rise to an impression that the gallery was falling. A great number of persons rushed for the door, amid screams from the women and children, and some 20 or 30 were thrown down and trampled upon. Several ladies and children were injured, though not seriously, in the struggles upon the floor; some fainted, and were taken to neighbouring houses; and the sermon was abruptly terminated.

Letters from Constantinople state that the campaign in the Caucasus will be commenced by the Russians this year with an immense force; but, at the same time, the brave mountaineers have not the smallest doubt of gaining the victory. In spite of all the precautions of the Russians, they have received considerable supplies of arms and ammunition from Turkey.

The *Presse* announces the death, at Dresden, a few days since, of the poet Ernest de Brunow, brother of the Russian Ambassador at London.

Letters from Lisbon announce the death of the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon, Don Francisco de St. Luiz Saraiva. The successor to the Patriarchate, though not yet declared, will be the Bishop of Leiria. This is a prelate of austere character, and of the still vigorous age of 50 years.

One of the sons of Schiller, the German poet, filling the office of Keeper-General of Woods and Forests in Wirtemberg, has just been created a Baron, by the title of Baron Schiller de Lorch.

The eminent German author and critic, Schlegel, died a few days ago at Bonn, aged 79.

The *Bremen Gazette* states that some of the Berlin capitalists have applied to the Prussian Government for the concession of a railroad between Bremen and Oldenburg. The capital which they propose to raise is 2,000,000 thalers, with a guarantee of 3*per cent.* interest.

Between 200 and 300 workmen are assembled at Montmelian, in avoy, to be immediately employed in finishing the railroad that is to run between Turin and Chambery, and which will probably be carried on to the French frontier and Switzerland.

The German journals give the following account of a serious accident which happened on the 7th inst., near Kozenburgh, in the environs of Vienna:—A boat, filled with upwards of 100 persons, chiefly Slavonians returning from a pilgrimage, upset at the moment it was touching the shore, from the precipitation of the passengers in attempting to land. More than one-third of them were drowned.

Letters from Rome dated 6th inst. announce the demise of Cardinal Louis du Drago in his 60th year. He is to be replaced, as Secretary for the Petitions, by Cardinal Adrien Fieschi. The same accounts also mention the demise of Lieutenant Moller, Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness Prince Heinrich of Prussia, who expired at Albano from the effects of an accident by the upsetting of the carriage between Albano and Rome, caused by the negligence of his coachman.

It is stated in the continental papers that an awful famine prevails in the principal part of the western provinces of Russia, owing to the bad harvest of last year. To complete the wretchedness of the country, the humidity of the winter having destroyed all the grass, a frightful mortality among the horned cattle was the consequence.

Poland is still in a disturbed state; at Warsaw the prisons are daily increasing the number of their victims. The espionage is more rigorous than ever; and the danger of correspondence by letters is greatly augmented.

Mr. Armstrong, the British Vice-consul at Caen, died of the rupture of a blood-vessel of the heart, at Abbeville, a few days ago, on his way to England en congé, with Mrs. Armstrong.

A Stockholm letter of the 6th announces the arrival from Tangier of the Swedish Consul-General, bringing news of the signature of a treaty of peace between Sweden and Morocco, at Larache, on the 5th ult.

We learn from St. Petersburg that Dr. Posselt, professor of history at the University of Dorpat, in Livonia, has, during a residence at the Russian capital, found in the archives of the empire eleven autograph letters from Leibnitz to Peter I. Some are in Latin, others in German; and, as they are all on scientific subjects, they show that a most extensive correspondence was carried on between the philosopher and the Czar. Dr. Posselt intends to publish these letters after his return to Dorpat.

A letter from Smyrna, dated April 23, gives a deplorable account of the state of Turkey. It says that a band of robbers, to the number of 30 or 40, attacked a village a few days since, in the suburbs of Smyrna. Some four or five of the inhabitants were murdered in defending themselves; the Aga was tied to a tree, and severely bastinadoed. After they had plundered all they could, they left, and have not since been heard of. In the interior of Asia Minor, about a day's journey from Smyrna, the farmers are in a deplorable condition.

We learn from Brunswick that the Reigning Duke, in compliance with the unanimous recommendation of both Chambers of the State, has issued a decree abolishing entirely corporal punishment in his army. These old punishments are superseded by imprisonment for longer or shorter terms, according to the nature of the offence.

According to a St. Petersburg letter of the 30th ult., Prince Albert is expected in that capital in the course of the present summer, to return the visit of the Emperor to her Majesty Queen Victoria last year. He would be accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, ostensibly to be present with him at the series of reviews to take place according to annual custom; but also, it was said at Court, with regard to the possibility of a matrimonial alliance with the Imperial Grand Duchess Olga.

The Senate at Brussels met on the 16th, and adopted, without discussion, the project of law relative to the West Flanders railway. The project respecting the Namur and Liege line gave occasion for some further observations. Upon the suggestion of the Baron de Royer, the Minister promised to take great care that the works of the line from Menage to Mons, and of the Marchienne Railroad and Erquennes Canal, should be commenced simultaneously. The project was eventually carried.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following letter from M. Horace Vernet, dated Versailles, the 17th:—"The account published by you that the Moorish authorities had ordered me to quit their territory is incorrect. On the contrary, I can say that I received the most friendly welcome whenever I found myself in contact with them. I was enabled to visit, without any impediment on their part, the field of battle, which it was my object to see."

On Monday last the express train from Carlisle to London, which arrives at the Derby station, on the North Midland Railway, from the north, at three o'clock in the afternoon, made the journey from Northampton to Derby, a distance of sixty three miles, in one hour and forty-eight minutes, including stoppages. The distance of twenty miles from Claycross to Derby, was run in twenty-five minutes. The train being unusually late on that day was the reason of this increased speed.

As a proof of the increasing inclination of the inhabitants of London to proceed towards the sea for recreation, it may be stated that in the year 1843 upwards of 1,500,000 persons were lauded at the piers at Gravesend, and which was increased to upwards of 2,000,000 in the year 1844. These are exclusive of those who visited Southend, Sheerness, Herne Bay, Margate and Ramsgate, amounting to upwards of 250,000.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Gather the rose-buds while ye may,
Old Time is still a-flying,
And the same flower that smiles to-day
To-morrow will be dying.

While all manner of learning hath its peculiar disciples, whether we turn to Plato or Epicurus—to Bacon or Joe Miller the Younger—we find the philosophy of all times and persons inculcating as a prominent precept the excellence of turning to the best account the hour and the man. Cheerfulness, like charity, is doubly blest—it increases its own store in the proportion that it endows others with its worldly goods. "Put money in thy purse," counsels the bard; "honestly if thou canst—but put money in thy purse." "Be merry and wise!"—says the moralist of these presents, wisely if thou canst—but be merry; always, that is within the limit of a right discretion, which, according to our definition of the boundaries, is no niggard allowance. It embraces the whole round of our national pastimes—the completest contrivances for the promotion of health and light heartedness that the wisdom of man ever produced. If haply there be those who differ with our conclusions in this respect, we would ask them whether they who dissent from Lord's, on Monday last. Comparisons are not courteous; otherwise, if the dissident were travellers, we would ask them whether they can meet such samples of young gentleness in the Bois de Boulogne; the Lung Arno; the Prater; or any other rendezvous of foreign fashionable resort. Indeed, allusion to the craft of bat and ball, and the tastes of our Gallic neighbours, is particularly *mal appropos*. If there be anything of which a man may be said to know less than nothing, it is a Frenchman's idea of cricket. Some years ago, on the occasion of a visit to Dieppe, made by the *Duchesse de Berri*, for the purpose of bathing, the English, resident in that town, got up a cricket match for the amusement of her Royal Highness. The *duchesse* came on the ground in great state, and after watching the proceedings for an hour or two, during which time the players had gone through super-human exertions, sent an *aide-de-camp* to inquire "when the game would begin?"

The only matter of mark during the present week in the aquatic way was the rowing on the Isis by the Oxford men. It is still in progress, and extends over the remainder of the month. The chief feature in national sports was the pleasant, or at all events the picturesque, meeting in Goshambury Park. They say it is to be the last of the series—the more the pity. If only in capacity of commentaries on the practice of one man appropriating a thousand acres for the exercise of his—fancy and his hackney—himself taking the air in Hyde Park, or on the Adriatic, while millions of his fellows indulge their love of nature by means of a lark, sod, or sweet lavender at six bunches a penny—races in great men's domains were grateful things. But their careers have been short. Lord Wilton soon grew tired of his; Lord Verulam, they say, is now weary; forefend the Lords of Goodwood and Eglinton should not have more patience or patriotism. The racing at Goshambury is only of a local character. It is good sport generally: good fun sometimes, and neither more nor less was it on its latest anniversary. To see the business of the turf done artistically, recourse must be had to places where professional people, concerned in it, resort. For instance, the most accountable contest of coursers in Great Britain is that for the Goodwood Cup, which Mr. Ferguson could win "twice running," because he looked after his own affairs. Until Mr. Lord George Bentinck adopted the same policy, he was the worst horsed gentleman in England, with the largest stud; and of all the owners of a yacht in the world, probably, the Queen of these realms is at this moment the worst off for the means of going afloat! But this is steering wide. Goshambury races are over, and the sporting world is where it was before they began, touching the stupendous question of next week—what is to be the issue of the Derby? This we purpose disposing of—in our next publication—with such illustrations of its times and contemporaries as shall help posterity to its complete history.

During the two days at Goshambury there were indications that the result might not be such as the betting subsequent to the race for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes seemed to assure it. On the first, Idas receded a point, probably, in his actual value, while Alarm advanced three points on his Monday's price, and otherwise the field was in better odour. On Wednesday the crack was at pretty much the same price, and the field remained as before, with a few exceptions—among them the fall of that most unsteady of animals, Old England, who went to his old quotation of 30 to 1. The weather on the last day was dreadful: the report of the discontinuation of the meeting was, however, less dreary. There is yet a hope that it may go on.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Derby betting this afternoon took a very wide range, and in some instances was highly important. Thus, Idas, without moving in the slightest degree from his position, was backed heavily at 2 to 1; J. Day's lot, in various quarters, and in large amounts, at 4 to 1; Weatherbit, for all the money that could be got, at 8 to 1; Alarm, freely and in sums, at 10 and 11 to 1; Forth's lot at 8 to 1; and Doleful, after a momentary decline, at 25 to 1. The Libel, Pantasa, and Old England, were not in force. The chief outside betting was on the Merry Monarch, Mentor, Fuzbos, and Winchester. The weight of the Oaks betting was on Lancashire Witch, Maid of Orleans, and Lady Wildair. Hope was not fancied.

DERBY.

2 to 1 agst Idas (t)	40 to 1 agst Mentor	1000 to 15 agst Laird o' Cock-
4 to 1 — J. Day's lot (t)	40 to 1 — The Merry Mo-	pen
7 to 1 — Weatherbit	40 to 1 — narch	1000 to 15 — Winchester (t)
8 to 1 — Forth's lot	40 to 1 — Remorse	1000 to 15 — Columbus (t)
10 to 1 — Alarm (t)	40 to 1 — Timmouse	1000 to 10 — Y Eclipse (t)
13 to 1 — The Libel	50 to 1 — Fuzbos (t)	1000 to 10 — Cabin-boy (t)
20 to 1 — Old England	50 to 1 — Miss Whip colt	1000 to 10 — Desperation
20 to 1 — Pantasa	50 to 1 — Jinglepot	1000 to 10 — Cobweb colt (t)
25 to 1 — Doleful (t)	50 to 1 — Maynooth	

OAKS.

6 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch	10 to 1 agst Maid of Orleans	10 to 1 agst Lady Wildair
7 to 1 — Hope	15 to 1 — Lælia	35 to 1 — Refraction (t)
	30 to 1 agst Venus (t)	

THURSDAY.—The ceremony of comparing books—and its necessity as a preventive of wrangling, cannot be too strongly enforced—occupied nearly the whole of the afternoon, leaving little time for betting. Some trifling business, however, was transacted, but with no other result than to show that Old England and Pam may be returned "safe," and that Kedger is again putting in an appearance, for the purpose, we presume, of enabling those conversant with his merits, to get a little more out of him. The leading favourites for both races are very steady. We add the final quotations:

DERBY.

9 to 4 agst Idas	20 to 1 agst Doleful	40 to 1 agst Jinglepot
7 to 2 — J. Day's lot	30 to 1 — Old England	50 to 1 — Clear-the-Way
6 to 1 — Alarm	40 to 1 — Mentor	50 to 1 — The Merry Mo-
7 to 1 — Weatherbit	40 to 1 — Kedger	narch
8 to 1 — Forth's lot	40 to 1 — Columbus	50 to 1 — Pam
14 to 1 — The Libel	40 to 1 — Sis, to Laun-	1000 to 15 — Timmouse
18 to 1 — Pantasa	40 to 1 — dress colt (t)	200 to 1 — Cobweb co

The Ironmaster was formally disqualified this afternoon. Anti-Repeller is also disqualified.

OAKS.

5 to 1 agst Lady Wildair	6 to 1 agst Lancashire Witch	9 to 1 agst Maid of Orleans
	11 to 1 agst Glee (t)	

GORSHAMBURY RACES.—TUESDAY.

The weather unfortunately was cold and showery, and in consequence the assemblage was not so large as we have seen on some occasions, still it was very numerous; and there was no lack of rank and fashion.

The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each with 20 added.

Lord Glamis's ch c Satyr by Glaucus, 4 yrs (Nat) 1

Lord G. Bentinck's Moonshine, 3 yrs 2

The Goshambury Handicap of 25 sovs each, with 50 added.

Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of Tyne, 6 yrs, 7st 10lb (Joy) 1

Mr. Meiklam's Philip, 5 yrs, 7st 12lb 2

The Prae Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 25 added. The second saves his stake.

Lord Verulam's colt, by Liverpool, out of Corumba .. (Cotton) 1

Mr. Coleman's Velox 2

2 to 1 on the Corumba colt, which took the lead, kept it, and won in a canter.

The Brigade Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added. 8st 7lb.

Mr. H. Lowther's Scarmantado, 3 yrs (Mr. Barclay) 1

Mr. Graham's Hartshorn, 5 yrs 2

Lord Caledon's Molly Mogg, 4 yrs 2

The Selling Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 25 added.

Lord G. Bentinck's Best Bower, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb (Nat) 1

Lord March's Jew Boy, 3 yrs, 8st 6lb 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Double-Headed Oak Stakes of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.

Mr. T. Dawson's Crim Con (Lye) 1

Mr. Greville's Sir Francis 2

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.

Mr. John Day's Voltri, 4 yrs (J. Day, jun.) 1

Mr. Death's Isleworth, 6 yrs 2

The Park Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.

Duke of Richmond's Tug Net, by Elis, out of Baleine .. (Nat) 1

Mr. Hook's Buttress 2

The Ponyard Stakes of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.

Lord Exeter's Deodara, 3 yrs (Pettit) 1

Mr. Hook's Wild Roe, 3 yrs 2

The St. Alban's Handicap of 15 sovs each, 5 ft, and 25 added. Heats.

Mr. Farr's Europa, 5 yrs, 10st 6lb (Mr. Osbaldeston) 1

Mr. Clifton's Pedlar, aged, 10st 2

Lord Glamis's Arcanus, 6 yrs, 10st 7lb 3

TROTTER MATCH ON THE ICE.—At Montreal, where the English partiality

DEPARTURE OF THE "EREBUS" AND "TERROR" ON THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A desert waste of waters lies before—
Behind, the anxious hospitable shore,
Which like a parent bird sees ye depart,
Bold winged messengers of daring Art!
We know that sunshine always 'round your path
Cannot attend; that rain and tempest's wrath
Will be your portion; but our pray'r shall be
You live their fury out right gallantly,
And after years you have perchance to roam
That science-crown'd you safely seek your home!

W.

On Monday H. M. sloops *Erebus* and *Terror* left Greenhithe, on their attempt "to penetrate the icy fastnesses of the north, and to circumnavigate America." The fitting out of this expedition was, we believe, definitively arranged by the Admiralty in February last, since which period the requisite equipments have been made; and, as they involve several novelties, we shall briefly detail them.

The *Erebus* and *Terror*, it will be recollected, were fitted out for the South Polar Expedition, in 1839–1843, under the command of Captain Sir James Ross. The *Terror* had previously visited the Arctic regions; it being the vessel in which Captain (now Sir George) Back, in 1836, attempted, by "way of Wager River," to trace the northern boundary of the American Continent. This vessel passed up Hudson Strait in August, 1836, and left it on her way home in August, 1837, after encountering extraordinary perils among the ice, and a narrow escape from foundering: she was then compelled to return home in a leaky condition, with her stern-post shattered. This was the fifty-seventh Arctic Expedition from England, commencing with Cabot's voyage (temp. Henry VII.)—the first of the kind that was made from our country; and the Expedition which has just sailed is the fifty-eighth enterprise of its class.

The vessels were put in commission at Woolwich on Tuesday, March 4. The Expedition is under the command of Captain Sir John Franklin, Knight, K.C.H., who is appointed to the *Erebus* (the larger vessel), with Commander James Fitzjames, Lieutenant Henry T. D. Le Vesconte; mate, Charles F. Des Voux; second master, H. F. Collins; clerk, G. F. Pinhorn; gunner, J. G. Robinson; boatswain, J. G. Terry; carpenter, W. Weekes. Captain F. R. M. Crozier commands the *Terror*, with Lieutenant Edward Little, Lieutenant G. H. Hodgson; carpenter, Thomas Honey.

The fitting out of the vessels has been superintended and minutely inspected by the Lords of the Admiralty, and other persons distinguished in



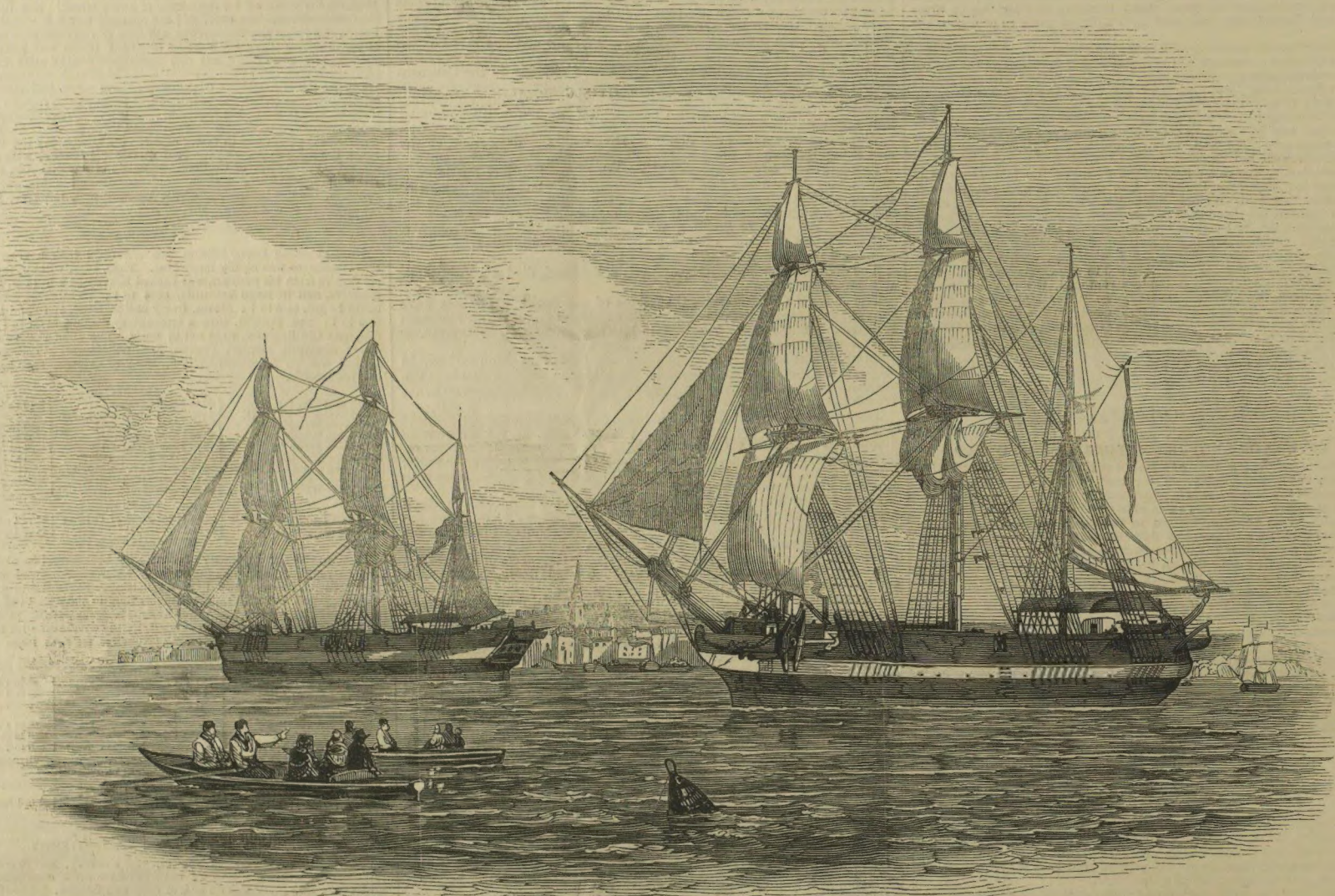
CAPTAIN SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, K. C. H., COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION.

Polar expeditions. The ships are provided with the most approved Archimedean screw propellers; and in one of the trials in the Thames, the *Terror* made such excellent progress that she cast off her towing steamer, and proceeded down the river without any additional assistance whatever.

In their visit to Woolwich, the Lords of the Admiralty proceeded to the west end of the dock yard, opposite the wharf-wall of which was stationed the *Rattler* steam-vessel, fitted with a screw propeller. Their Lordships witnessed the manner in which the screw was shipped and unshipped by tackle and chains suspended over the starboard side of the vessel, and then proceeded on board the *Erebus* to witness the manner in which the screw-propeller could be taken on deck and replaced in its proper position, by letting it down through a well formed in the stern of the vessel. The advantages of this mode of attaching and detaching the screw, are self-evident, and the principle is so simple and easy of accomplishment, that any vessel in her Majesty's navy may by its aid be fitted with a screw-propeller, objection and difficulty of shipping and unshipping it on the outside being completely obviated. Their Lordships went below and witnessed the construction of the tubular boiler and steam-forming apparatus, which occupies but a very small space in the vessel, and by the aid of a large pipe, about one foot in diameter, conveys hot water under the deck to warm the men's berths, and all parts of the vessel. The funnel of the furnace is near the side of the vessel under the rigging, and is only about nine feet high. The pipe for blowing off the steam is not three feet high above deck, and is near the centre and over the boiler. Several other ingenious contrivances have been adopted to render the whole as simple and perfect as possible. The decks of the *Erebus* and *Terror* are constructed on the diagonal principle, and about twenty feet on each side of the bows of the vessels have been cased with strong sheet iron. There is not any copper sheathing on either of the vessels, as no danger is to be apprehended from the attacks of shell-fish or barnacles, the ice soon clearing them from incumbrances of that description.

The arrangements made for the comfort of the officers and crews are excellent. The quantity of stores taken on board is considerable, and consists of preserved provisions of various kinds, a large quantity of tea, and extra strong West Indian rum, 35 per cent. over proof. The consumption is thus provided for a prolonged expedition. Ten fine live oxen have also been shipped at the Woolwich Dockyard, on board the *Barretto, Jun.*, hired transport-ship; she will accompany the discovery vessels to the edge of the ice, and these animals may then be killed, and their flesh preserved fresh for any length of time.

Each ship has been supplied with 200 tin cylinders for the purpose of hold-



H. M. S. "EREBUS" AND "TERROR."

ing papers which are to be thrown over board, with the statement of the longitude and other particulars worthy of record, written in six different languages, and the parties finding them are requested to forward the information to the Admiralty.

The compasses of the vessels have been adjusted by Captain Johnson, and the most perfect arrangements made for the peculiar service in which the vessels of the Arctic expedition are to be engaged.

We annex, also, a portrait of the gallant Commander of the Expedition, who has already taken a share in three Expeditions to the North. Sir John Franklin is a native of Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, and was born in 1786. At the age of fourteen, he entered the Royal Navy, as midshipman, and was on board the *Polyphemus* when Nelson made his daring and resistless attack on the Danish line and batteries off Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. Franklin next sailed with Captain Flinders on his Voyage of Discovery on the coast of New Holland, in which he endured shipwreck. We pass over several other of Franklin's services, but must not omit that on board the *Bellerophon*, at the battle of Trafalgar. His first Expedition to the North was as commander of the *Trent*, in company with Captain Buchan, in the *Dorothea*, in 1818; both vessels returning in the same year.

Lieutenant Franklin's next enterprise was in connection with an expedition of Lieutenant (now Sir W. E.) Parry; a journey by land, which, in point of severe and protracted suffering, has not been surpassed in the annals of discovery; he left England in May, 1820, and did not return till July, 1822. In February, 1825, he left Liverpool on a similar journey, and returned in September, 1827.

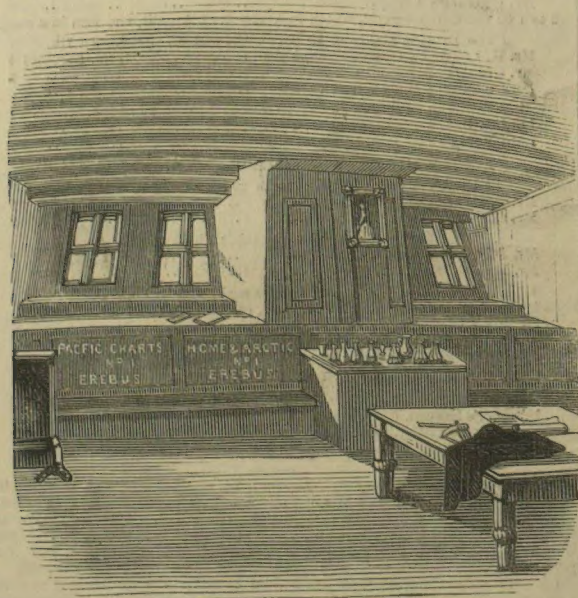
Captain Franklin was promoted to the rank of Commander in 1821, and to that of Post-Captain in 1822. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has published the results of his several expeditions. He married in 1823, Miss Porden, the daughter of the architect, William Porden, Esq.; this lady unhappily died of consumption, in her 30th year, in 1825.

Our illustrations show the cabins of Captain Sir John Franklin, and Captain Fitzjames, in the *Erebus*. Sir John's cabin is in the stern of the vessel, and has double windows.

Among the external peculiarities of construction may be mentioned the following:—Round the outside of both vessels is a projection as far as the shrouds, inclosing the chains as a protection against the ice: it is flat on the surface, except at the bows, which form an angle. What is generally the figure head is a solid block of wood; the vessel is double, and the bows are a mass of timber about eight feet thick. The stern is nearly perpendicular, for unshipping the rudder; and an ice-board is raised above the bulwarks, which projects over the side, to aid in steering clear of the ice. The screw-propeller is worked by an engine of 25 horse power, which formerly ran upon the Greenwich Railway.



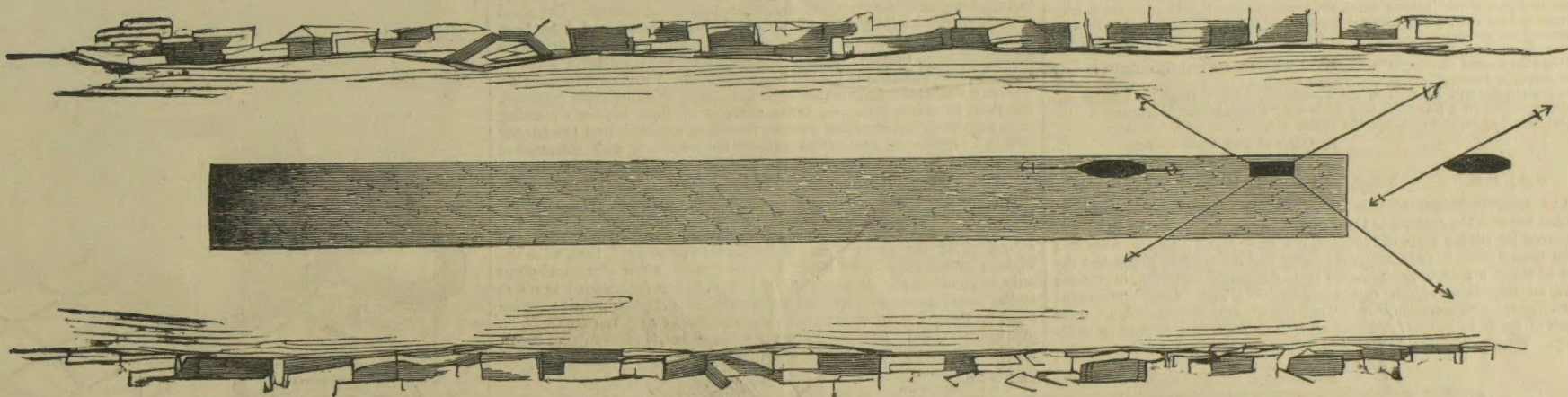
CAPT. FITZJAMES'S CABIN, IN THE "EREBUS."



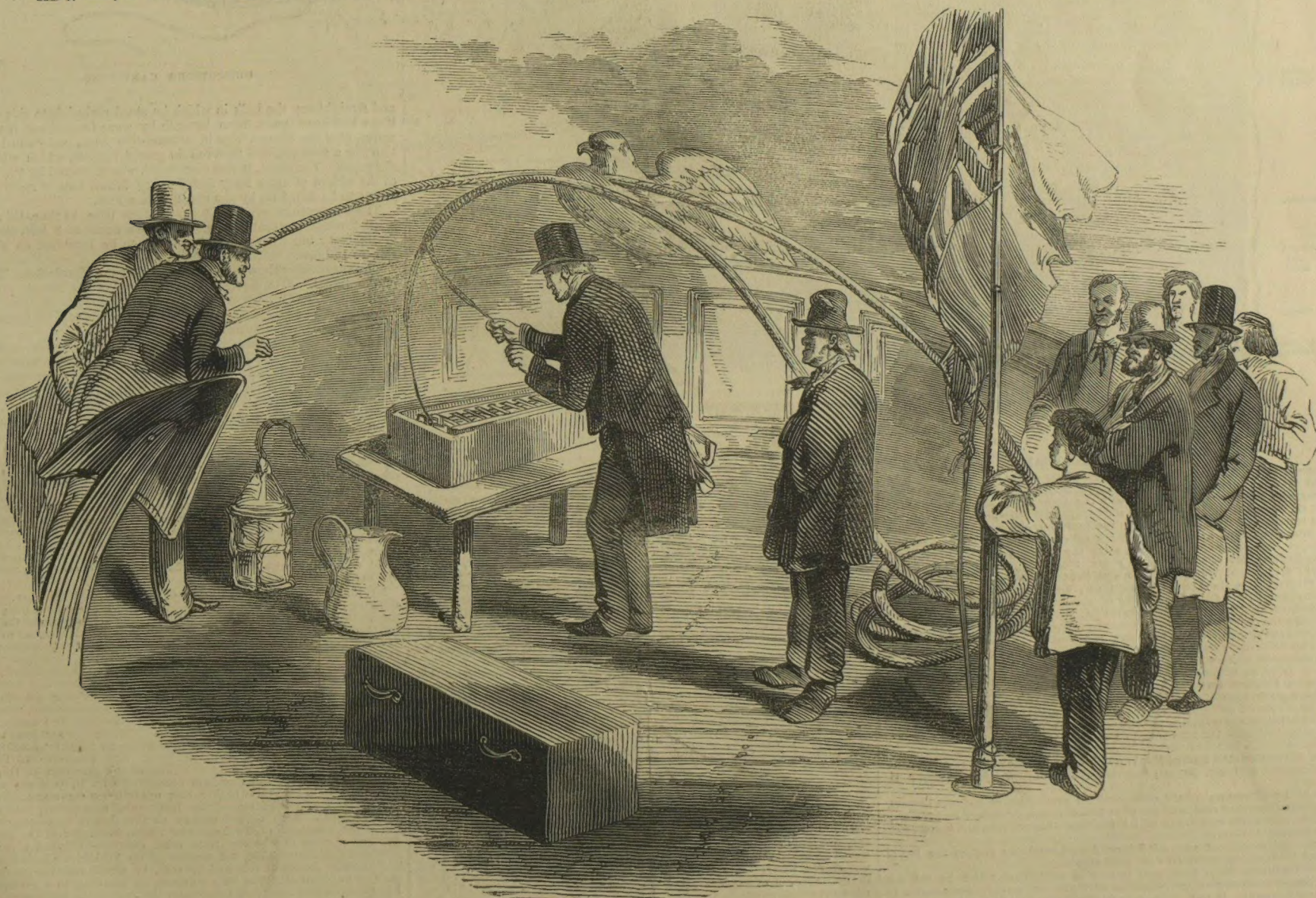
CAPT. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S CABIN, IN THE "EREBUS."



BLOWING UP OF THE WHITING SHOAL, LIMEHOUSE REACH.



PLAN OF THE CHANNEL TO BE CUT IN THE WHITING SHOAL.—THE VESSELS TO THE RIGHT SHOW THE POSITION OF THE WARNING BARGES AND THE BATTERY HULK.



FIRING THE TRAIN BY THE GALVANIC BATTERY



DREDGING MACHINE.

BLOWING-UP OF THE WHITING SHOAL, LIMEHOUSE REACH, ON TUESDAY LAST.

For some time past, seamen and voyagers by the Thames, on their passage to and from the Port of London, have had their curiosity in no small degree excited by the following startling announcement, posted in various conspicuous places on the river:—

GIBBS, MAYOR.

PORT OF LONDON.

The Corporation of London being about to commence operations for the removal of a part of the Whiting Shoal, in Limehouse Reach, all vessels are hereby directed to take every precaution to keep clear of the two Government hulks and steam-engines employed in the work, and all vessels passing up or down the river are ordered to keep clear of them.

All steam vessels navigating that part of the river are strictly ordered to ease their steam in passing through Limehouse Reach.

As gunpowder will be used in the operations, the City Magazine Lighter will be distinguished by a Red Flag, with the word "GUNPOWDER" thereon. Lights will be hoisted on board the lighter at dark.

By Order of THE LORD MAYOR.
JOHN FISHER, R.N.

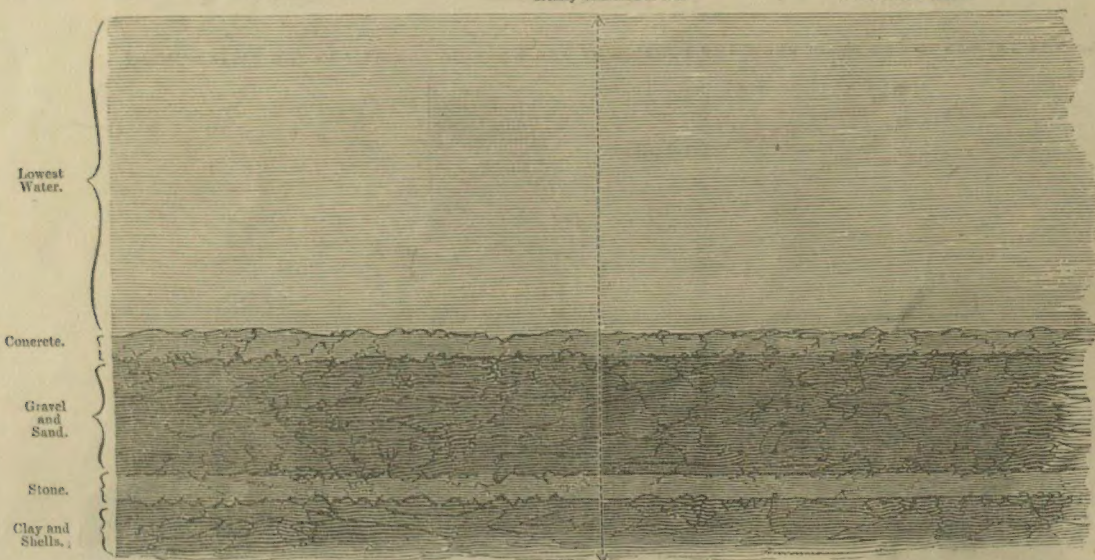
May 1, 1845. Principal Harbour-Master of the Port of London.

The interest raised by this extraordinary advertisement soon extended beyond the marine to the general public, who, being wholly unprepared for such a state of things in the easy-going Thames, were in a short time driven to entertain something like a feeling of alarm lest the flow of their majestic river should be in danger of suffering, even for a time, an impediment to its course. The "Whiting Shoal," "Government lighter," "steam-engines," "red flags," and "gunpowder," were words of ominous import, and seemed to indicate a case of serious difficulty. What could the matter be? A panic followed. Nor was the

alarm ill founded; for it became known, on inquiry, that the depth of water in Limehouse Reach at low water had decreased from the Trinity standard of fifteen feet to the shallow measure of seven feet! a draught obviously insufficient for the regular course of navigation. This change in the depth of the stream it was discovered was owing to the gradual elevation of the bed of the river, by, it was believed, an accumulation of concrete gravel, gravel mixed with sand, a stone like what is known as "Yorkshire pavement," and green clay mixed with shells, the whole consolidated in greater or less degrees by what was conjectured to be the action of numerous petrifying springs. The shoal thus formed, extending a length of nearly half a mile, had long been under the anxious survey of the conservators of the river, for, since vessels of large burden, leaving Blackwall as their ultimate point of advance, had been towed up and down the river, it was ascertained that not only was their progress through the Reach of Limehouse impeded, but that, in many instances, large portions of their copper sheathing were torn away by abrasion. It was, therefore, resolved that the barrier should be removed; but, as the authorities were not well informed of the extremely indurated character of the materials of which it was composed, they only employed on the work one or more of the ordinary dredging machines, supposing that a few months' digging with their chains of spade-mouthed buckets would suffice for the clearance. In this, however, they were disappointed, for the substance of the rocky strata was found to be so hard, that, with the highest power they could bring to bear upon it, a few superficial chips only were removed. In this state of affairs, it was determined to resort to the use of gunpowder in effecting a series of grand submarine explosions on the sides and in the cavities of the shoal; and, to carry such an arrangement into prompt and irresistible effect, it was further determined to fire the mines by galvanic agency.

Trinity Standard 15 feet.

Level of Low Water.



SECTION OF THE SHOAL AND RIVER, AT LOW WATER.

YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual celebration of the Yorkshire Chess Clubs was last week held at the Assembly Rooms in Leeds, and was attended not only by a large body of amateurs immediately connected with the Association, but by some of the most distinguished players from the metropolis and elsewhere. The tournament commenced shortly after ten in the morning, and was continued, with the intermission of a short time for luncheon, until six in the evening. Amongst the players present soon after the opening of the Rooms, we noticed—the Earl of Mexborough; Mr. Staunton, the champion Chess player; Mr. Bryan, from the Cercle des Echecs de Paris; Mr. G. Walker; Mr. Worrell, from the London Chess Club; Mr. Newham, President of the Nottingham Chess Club; and many of the leading members belonging to the clubs of Leeds, Huddersfield, Wakefield, Halifax, &c., &c.

During the day Mr. Staunton played respectively with many of the leading amateurs of the Association, including the Earl of Mexborough, Mr. Cadman, Mr. Silas Angus, Mr. Noyes, and Mr. R. Brown; giving to each of his opponents a piece. Some of these games were particularly admired, and, it is to be hoped, have been preserved.

Messrs. Newham and Walker supported their well earned reputation by competing successfully with many of the northern players; and the sport was kept up with unflagging spirit on all sides until the hour appointed for dinner, when the combatants sat down to the enjoyment of a repast, which was furnished from the famed and extensive establishment—Scarborough's Hotel.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mexborough occupied the chair, supported by Mr. Staunton and Mr. Bryan; the vice chair was filled by Alderman J. D. Luccock.

Upon the withdrawal of the cloth, and the production of a choice dessert, the Noble Chairman rose, and gave the first customary toast—"Her Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with three times three cheers, and followed by the National Anthem.

The Chairman next gave—"Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was received with loud cheers.

The Chairman then rose, and said—"The next toast which he had the pleasure to propose was one which he felt confident would be responded to with enthusiasm. It was, 'Success to the Yorkshire Chess Association.'" (Great cheering.) It was not an Association of long standing, but it was

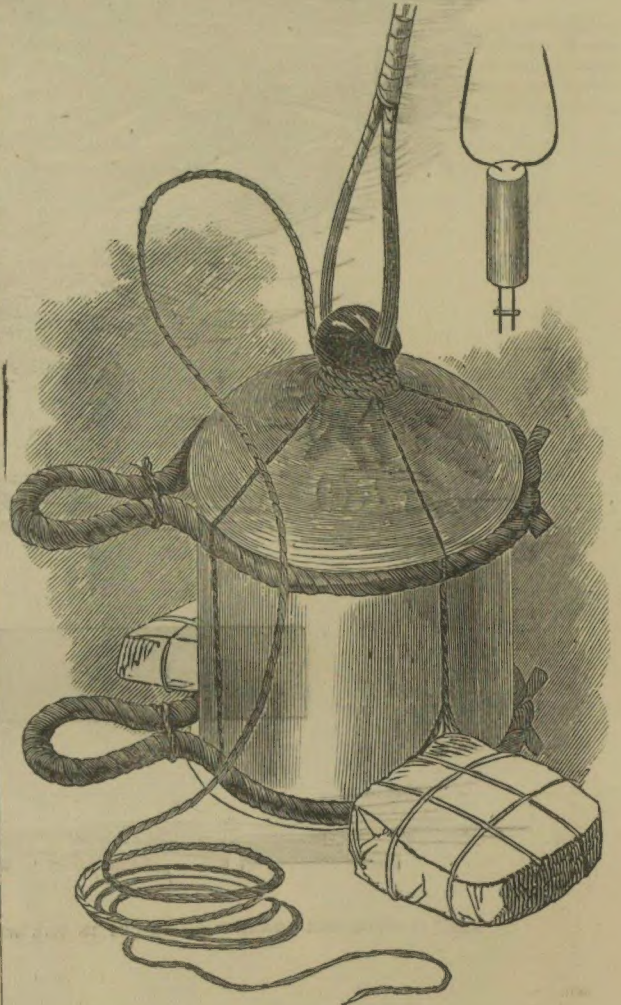
one in which every member felt a deep and personal interest; and proud and gratified they must all feel that day in seeing, amongst many other players of eminence, their champion, Mr. Staunton (tremendous cheering), the gentleman who had so nobly and so triumphantly carried the British Chess Flag into the very heart of France. (Great applause.) He (the Chairman) was but a poor player (cries of "No, no"), and he was not seldom unsuccessful. (Cries of "No, no.") He too often sat down with the conviction that he should lose, which was a sorry preparative for victory; and he wished he could once again recover the confidence of his boyish days, when in all his battles he felt animated by an assurance of success. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) However, whether winning or losing, he dearly loved the game of Chess; it had been his recreation in childhood, and he trusted it would be his solace in old age. (Cheers.) He would detain them no longer, but conclude by giving "The Yorkshire Chess Association, and Success to Chess in all parts of the world" (The toast was drunk amidst the loudest acclamations, and a right English round of Kentish fire.)

Mr. W. L. Robinson returned thanks on behalf of the Yorkshire Chess Clubs for the honour they had received. In addition to the gratifying duty of thanking the assembled gentlemen for the interest they had manifested in the welfare of this Association, he had been deputed to propose the next toast, and he regretted his being so unworthy of the honour which had devolved upon him. To appreciate fully the highest excellence in others requires talent of no mean order in ourselves, and such as he could certainly lay no claim to. No less a critic than Aristotle was necessary to render justice to Homer, and a Chess player scarcely inferior to the gentleman whose health he was about to propose, was needed to appreciate, as they deserved, his splendid powers. (Great cheering.) Two hundred years ago, Spain was the favoured land of Chess; when a Lopez, a Paoli Boi, and other famous players, were invited to its court. During the greater part of the past century Italy was in the ascendant, and produced a Ponziani, an Ercole dal Rio, and a Lolli. France afterwards became the seat of the highest excellence in Chess. Mons. Legalle was a great player, and the master of the future Philidor; Philidor's mantle descended on Des Chappelles, who transmitted it to the late De La Bourdonnais, whose living and worthy successor is M. St. Amant. During this period Chess was much played in this kingdom, and both now and for many years past, it has boasted a greater number of second-rate players than any

The first of these important experiments was publicly tried on the morning of Tuesday last, and with complete success. The command of the whole of the operations, and the invention and management of the apparatus, was committed to Captain Fisher, the Principal Harbour-Master of the City of London, assisted by the able Thames Engineer, Mr. May.

The arrangements were as follow:—At each end of the portion of the shoal, on which the explosion was to be made, a barge was moored, bearing flags, warning all vessels and boats to "keep clear." Between these, and at about one hundred feet from the point of intended explosion, a hulk was placed, containing the explosive apparatus, the charges, &c. &c., and in which Captain Fisher and his assistants were assembled. Beyond this, and near one of the flag-barges, a dredging machine waited, in readiness to raise the fragments of the shattered rock. The explosive apparatus consisted of a powerful galvanic battery, a coil of connecting wire, to transmit the shock, and two strongly-bound canisters, of forty-six pounds of gunpowder each.

A numerous company assembled to witness the result of the day's proceedings; the wharves and vessels in the neighbourhood were crowded with spectators; and many small steamers, laden with timid multitudes, hovered within sight, but at a safe distance from the "blow up." All things being in readiness, the gunpowder canisters were connected with the conducting wire, and carried from the hulk, in a boat, to the spot to be blasted, where they were carefully lowered and deposited. The boat then withdrew, and the moment of anxiety was reached. Great excitement prevailed: a moment ended it; and a loud cheer proclaimed that Father Thames was relieved of a portion of his difficulties. Capt. Fisher, holding one wire on the left side of his battery, had but to bring the right side into connection with it, and the thing was done. He made the required motion—the wag of a finger was enough—



GUNPOWDER CANISTERS.

and straightway the hulk in which he stood rocked from side to side, as if she had been struck from beneath by some tremendous power. The water, over the charge, rose in a dome-like form, maintained its position for a moment, and then fell in graceful eddies, which widened and dispersed. The shoal, it was discovered, was shattered by the explosion to the extent of some forty feet, leaving fifteen tons or more of broken lumps to be fished up by the dredging machine.

These operations will be continued from time to time, till a channel is cut through the centre of the shoal, to a depth of 8 feet, and a width of 100 feet; but the width is afterwards to be increased on the Poplar side to 150 feet.

Our engravings show:—1. The Scene of the Explosion. 2. A Plan of the Shoal. 3. A Section of the Strata of the Shoal. 4. One of the Gunpowder Canisters prepared for Discharge. 5. The Scene on the Deck of the Engineers' hulk, at the Moment of Firing the Battery. 6. The Dredging Machine at Work.

In the conduct of these very difficult operations, great credit is due to Captain Fisher and all the gentlemen concerned, in bringing so important a matter to successful issue. The Captain is favourably known to the public as a *Thames Clearer*, by his famous experiment made some years since on the *William and Mary*, sunk off Tilbury Fort, when he fired 25 cwt. of gunpowder in effecting the dispersion of its timbers.

other country in Europe. But the Prince of Chess Players was always a foreigner; we had not a man whom we could commission to struggle for the wreath sure of his returning with victory. Now, however, we have such a man. (Enthusiastic cheering.) The Chess Champion, at length, is an Englishman. (Loud and long-protracted cheers.) "The health of Mr. Staunton, the Chess Champion (tremendous cheers), and, beyond all doubt, the head of the Chess world, and long may he continue so." (The toast was drunk with three times three and one cheer more, and followed by long protracted cheers.)

Mr. Staunton rose, and was received with renewed applause. After the cheering had subsided, he begged most cordially and unaffectedly to thank the gentleman who had so eloquently proposed his health, and the company for the highly flattering manner in which they had responded to the proposition. Prior to his late indisposition, an after-dinner speech was an affair of but little moment; of late, however, his nerves had lost their tension, and he began to think that position was of as much importance in a post-prandial address as in the beautiful game they had that day assembled to celebrate. He experienced no difficulty in expressing his thoughts in tolerably perspicuous phraseology while seated, but, somehow, when he rose up now-a-days to speak, he found his tongue had lost its freedom, and his ideas lacked something of their clearness. This was the first time he had the pleasure of visiting their interesting association: he could confidently promise that, if health permitted, it should not be the last. (Loud cheers.) He had frequently had the gratifying duty to allude to the meetings of this society, and he would assure the members connected with it, that any assistance which it was in his power to give, they might freely command. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The success of this institution, fortunately, was no longer problematical. Such an assemblage as that before him—comprising not alone the members of the Yorkshire Chess Clubs, but some of the most distinguished players of the day from other quarters—afforded a satisfactory guarantee for the stability and welfare of the Yorkshire Chess Association. (Applause.) Before he resumed his seat, he would take the liberty of trespassing on their attention for a moment, by alluding to a gentleman who had accompanied him from London for the purpose of being present at this meeting, and to whom he was personally under deep and lasting obligations. It was not unknown to the majority of gentlemen before him that a few months since he departed on his second expedition to confront the Chess Champion



WALTON CHURCH, STAFFORD, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

WALTON CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

On the morning of Friday, the 9th inst., the village of Walton, near Stafford, was visited by a sharp thunder storm; but, singular to relate, only one clap of thunder was heard, and one flash of lightning seen. The fluid struck the spire of the church, and destroyed the greater part of it, and melted the iron spouts on the south-west side, together with the glass and lead in the windows, and shattered the window-sills; a portion of the roof was likewise greatly shattered. Some men at work near the church witnessed the work of destruction, but were not themselves injured. An obliging Correspondent visited the spot on the morning of Monday following the event, and made the annexed north-west view of the church: it was a neat structure in the pointed style, and was the last built by the late Thomas Trubshaw, Esq., F.A.S.

PENNY POSTAGE.—The finance accounts just published show a large increase in the revenue of the Post-office. The gross revenue for the year 1844 was £1,705,067, giving an increase of more than £84,000, as compared with 1843; the net revenue was £719,957, giving an increase of nearly £80,000, as compared with 1843. The apparent increase in 1844, taking the returns for 1843 as the standard, is, in each case, more than double the amount here given; but those returns gave the revenue, both gross and net, too low by about £85,000. The actual increase of net revenue in 1844 is greater than for any year since the war, except 1825, when it was £92,000, and 1836, when it was £81,000. From 1840 (the first year of penny postage) to 1844, the increase of net revenue is nearly 50 per cent.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—On Monday morning, J. E. Molloy, the celebrated runner, undertook for a wager to run round and over the seven bridges, and round the enclosure of St. James's Park, in one hour and ten minutes. Shortly before seven o'clock he commenced his task at Vauxhall-bridge, round and over Westminster, and then round the park, and ultimately ended on the Surrey side of London-bridge. He completed his task in about fifty minutes. On coming in he did not appear distressed. The distance is computed to be about nine miles.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS-V. THE ETONIANS.—This match was played in the shooting fields of Eton College on Saturday last. The Etonians were beaten in one innings. The score stood 163 for the former, and 171 for the Royal Horse Guards.

THE GRAVESEND AND ROCHESTER RAILWAY.

It may be interesting to the lover of holiday trips to know that a railway has lately been opened from Gravesend to Rochester; for the land communication between these places has not hitherto been of "the first class" of expedition.

Our illustration shows the Gravesend Terminus of this new *chemin de fer*. It is built of wood, by the side of the Canal, near the Basin at Milton; the line of rail is single, and is laid parallel with the Canal, upon the old towing-path, with the exception of about half a mile near Higham, where it diverges for about that distance, and again joins the Canal at the entrance of a Tunnel two miles and a quarter in length;

and, with another station some hundred yards beyond, by the side of the road to Friensbury. Opposite the Station is a short pier, where passengers may embark on board a small steamer for Chatham. The time occupied by the transit is about thirty-five minutes. In the Tunnel, the rails are laid upon a row of framing and piles driven into the bed of the Canal; sufficient room being left as water-way for barges. The Rochester Station is at Stroud.

To these descriptive notes let us append a livelier glance at the Railway, from a very smartly-written contribution in *Fraser's Magazine* for the present month: it is entitled "A Holiday Trip to Gravesend and Rochester;" and is throughout a very piquant paper.

We have said that there is a railway at Gravesend; this railway runs to Rochester, and is within ten minutes' walk of the pier. Sound your pockets, and, if there is an odd sixpence to spare, you can get to Rochester. Sixpence there, and sixpence back; the thing is cheap enough!—nay, look not at your watch, or run to get a peep at a clock, dodging in at a shop-door in the way, you have plenty of time before you, the train will take you in twenty minutes, box you up in a dark tunnel for half the time, and then let you loose on the Medway, with the city of Rochester before you; a curious inn-yard or two, such as will set you thinking of Shakspeare, a noble old cathedral, and a still nobler castle. If you are fond of architecture, of castle and cathedral antiquities, and have never been to Rochester before, we promise you a treat, and ask nothing of you in return but that you send others to see what you have seen.

Every thing is conducted on the Rochester railway in the primitive style of railway travelling. You will really be amused with what you see. Two full-grown policemen and a bevy of boys, dressed up in the left-off garments of a lady's page, constitute the force on duty at the Gravesend station. As soon as you are in, they lock the door on your right (now that Sydney Smith is dead), and leave the door on your left open. We made some inquiries about this of one of the two full-grown policemen, and were informed that a whole string of carriage doors had been smashed in the tunnel during the first week that the railway was open. The tunnel, it appears, is very narrow, and several curious travellers had opened the doors in the tunnel, to see what the place was like. The doors were in a moment torn from off their hinges, and the travellers' heads all but torn from off their shoulders. "But the other door is open, Sir," said the policeman. "Oh, very well," was our reply; and so the matter rested. It was at this time we heard the policeman addressing a superior attendant with—"May I trouble you to ring the bell?" "Certainly," was his reply. The bell rang a kind of kitchen ring, and the train went off at an easy rate along the banks of a canal. We were so much amused with this polite but "early English style" of conducting business, that we never gave ourselves time to think of the chances of the train upsetting, or the carriages being overturned on the *unlocked* side. This thought was very disagreeably supplied by a fellow-traveller, who, as soon as we entered the tunnel, informed us, in an unkindly whisper, "The canal goes through the tunnel, too, Sir: you cannot see it; but it runs, I assure you, on the *unlocked* side." A squeamish old lady near us half fainted at what she overheard: indeed, we were rather alarmed ourselves; for a canal to get out of on the other side was really something as bad as a locked-up door. However, we got to Rochester without an accident, though, we must confess, with some misgivings whether it was prudent to return the same way.



GRAVESEND AND ROCHESTER RAILWAY.—GRAVESEND TERMINUS.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

WILLIAM SHULDHAM, ESQ.

In our last week's paper we announced the death, at the patriarchal age of 102, of William Shuldham, Esq., of Marlesford Hall, in the county of Suffolk. This venerable and much respected gentleman was born 16th July, 1743, and consequently lived through five reigns, commencing with that of George II., and during, perhaps, the most eventful period of English history. His death is deeply lamented in the neighbourhood where he so long resided, and where he fulfilled the duties of a country gentleman in the most exemplary manner. Up to the period of his last illness, Mr. Shuldham preserved his faculties unimpaired, and we have seen in the hands of a friend of ours a letter written by him a few weeks before his death, in a plain, strong hand, and in a clear lucid style. The ancient family he represented was of Saxon origin, and appears to have been one of those which compounded with the Conqueror for the quiet possession of their lands. So early as the reign of Henry III., Sir William de Shuldham, Knt., was Lord of Shuldham, in Norfolk, and in that, as in the neighbouring county of Suffolk, his descendants have remained seated to the present time.

Mr. Shuldham, whose death we record, married, in 1786, Mary, daughter of Robert Barber, Esq., of Boyton, and by her, who still survives at, we believe, the advanced age of ninety, had (with two daughters, Frances Mary, the late wife of William Frederic Schreiber, Esq., of Round Wood, near Ipswich, and Louisa) two sons, the eldest of whom, William Abraham Shuldham, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, alone survives. The younger, Lemuel Shuldham, Cornet in the Scots Greys, fell at Waterloo, in the first charge made by Ponsonby's Brigade: his body, found the morning after the battle, far advanced in the French lines, was buried on the spot.

LORD CARBERY.

John Evans Freke, Baron Carbery of Carbery in the County of Cork, a Baronet of Ireland, and an Irish Representative Peer, was the son of Sir John Evans Freke, Bart., and grandson of the Hon. John Evans, youngest son of George, first Lord Carbery; he was born the 11th Nov., 1765: he succeeded to his father's baronetcy in 1777, and to the honours of the house of Carbery on the demise of his cousin, the fifth baron, the 4th March, 1807.



THE LATE LORD CARBERY.

The ancient family of Evans, represented by the Lords Carbery, is of Welsh origin: it was seated in Caermarthenshire, and thence removed to Ireland in the reign of James I. The creation of the Peerage of Carbery dates the 9th May, 1715.

John, the sixth and late Baron, the subject of this notice, was, whilst Sir John Freke, a distinguished member of the Irish Parliament before the Union. That measure he strongly opposed, on religious grounds, deeming it likely to lead to the ascendancy of the Catholic party in Ireland. He was president of the celebrated Anti-Union Club. His lordship married, the 25th Jan., 1783, his cousin Catharine Charlotte, third daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran. He died on Monday, the 12th instant. Having had no issue, he is succeeded by his nephew, George Patrick Percy, now seventh Baron Carbery.

ROBERT BRANSBY COOPER.

Robert Bransby Cooper, Esq., was son of the Rev. Samuel Cooper, D.D., rector of Great Yarmouth, and brother of the late celebrated surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper. Mr. Bransby Cooper represented the city of Gloucester for a period of twelve years in three successive Parliaments. He was the author of some religious and political works, which have passed through several editions. Mr. Cooper, who was the senior Magistrate of Gloucestershire, died on the 10th inst., at the residence of his son, near the town of Gloucester.

ROBERT STRICKLAND.

This eminent comedian was, at the age of thirteen, the clerk of Mr. Comyn, the barrister. At that period the star of Edmund Kean had just risen in the theatrical horizon, and, dazzled by its brilliancy, young Strickland was seized with the dramatic rage. He left the Temple and the law, and through the aid of a well known histrionic agent dwelling at the Harp Tavern, Little Russell-street, he was soon enabled to appear upon the stage. His *début* took place the 21st September, 1817, at a barn in Winslow, Bucks, in the character of *Wilford*, in "The Iron Chest," and he at once succeeded. His provincial reputation led to his performing at Sadler's Wells, and at the Olympic, when under the management of Madame Vestris. After a subsequent prosperous tour through most of the large towns in England, Ireland, and Scotland, he finally established himself as a leading and popular member of the Haymarket Company. Mr. Strickland's forte lay in the representation of old men of the jovial, or blustering class:—as *Falstaff*, *Sir Oliver Surface*, *Sir George Thunder*, *Old Hardcastle*, *The Nubob* in the "Cure for the Heart-ache"—he had no rival since Dowton. There was a rich, buoyant humour and gentlemanly tone about his acting that rendered it almost invariably agreeable and attractive. He was, too, an indefatigable performer, continually appearing in three, or at least two plays every night.

Mr. Strickland, after a short but severe illness, expired on Sunday last, the 18th instant, in his 48th year, at his residence, Hercules-buildings, Lambeth. His loss, in the present dearth of dramatic talent, will be severely felt.

PLYMOUTH.—A general review of the troops in this garrison, under the command in chief of Major General the Hon. H. Murray, took place on Saturday, at Mount Wise Parade, before Lieut. General Earl Cathcart, appointed Commander of the Forces in Canada, who, with his staff, arrived here from the Firth of Forth, en route to Quebec and Montreal. The gallant and noble Lord expressed his pleasure and gratification in witnessing the well-ordered evolutions of the troops.



THE DUCHESS OF ARGYLE.

HER MAJESTY'S COSTUME BALL.

We have already announced her Majesty's gracious intention of giving, early in the ensuing month, a *fête* on a scale of unusual splendour; the costume of which shall be of the period from 1740 to 1750, or the middle of the reign of George II. We have already made arrangements for our illustration of this most tasteful revival, designed by her Majesty, with the twofold view of aiding the trade of the metropolis, and the pleasure of her noble subjects. Our present purpose is to glance at a few of the leading characteristics of the Costume of the above period, by the portraiture of a few of the *haut ton* of the day, whose acknowledged taste will, in all probability, lead to their costumes being chosen as *authorities*. Meanwhile, with the recollection of the magnificence of her Majesty's *fête* three years since (illustrated in the first number of our journal), the world of fashion has been thrown into a state of agitation in quest of models of Costume. The doors of the *fournisseurs* of its tasteful elegancies are besieged; the Print-room of the British Museum, and the shops of printsellers, have been "rummaged and put to the sack;" porcelain figures and paintings have risen in the market: a Sevres, Dresden, or even Chelsea figure, has assumed the value of a statue; and Watteaus and Bouchers have advanced in the picture-market to an almost incredible extent. Even the Bibliothèque Richelieu, and other celebrated Continental libraries, are



LORD BOLINGBROKE.

laid under contribution; so that some very *recherché* results may be anticipated.

The epoch chosen for the Royal Ball is remarkable for its propriety of dress, which was held a sort of virtue. As acceptable hints, we quote a few historical data from a contemporary—the *Court Journal*—premising that the Costumes will not be restricted to those of our own country:—

"In the year 1740, George the Second was in the fifteenth year of his reign. Among the political characters of the time were, Walpole, Pultney (afterwards Bath), the Earl of Chesterfield, the Duke of Newcastle, and Mr. Pelham. Within the ten years flourished Hogarth, Garrick, Handel, Fielding, the brave General Harvey, Admirals Anson and Hawke; Richardson may be considered as belonging to the same age. The period is fertile in events: at home, the Scotch rebellion and the battle of Culloden; abroad, the assault of Prague, the battle of Fontenoy, and some stout sea fights. (The period of the rebellion may be popular from the present year being the centenary of that event.)

"In 1740 Louis XV. was in the 27th year of his reign, and his court both gay and dissolute. The noted generals of France were Marshal Saxe (who was carried on a litter to the battle of Fontenoy), and Marshal Belleisle; the Duke de Richelieu was also a prominent character.

"In Spain Philip VI. concluded his reign in 1745, and was succeeded by Ferdinand VI.

"John V. of Portugal concluded his reign in 1749. The great man of Portugal was the Marquis de Pombal, whose memoirs have lately been published.

"In Germany there were rapid changes. First, Maria Theresa commenced her reign in 1740. She was succeeded in 1742 by Charles VII. of Bavaria; who was in turn succeeded, in 1745, by Francis I. of Lorraine. There is much of romance in the troubled history of that period."

We may here also quote, from the same *arbitrè elegantiarum* an anecdote, to show with what *furor* the Costume chase is followed:

"The ruling thought, the monomania *rococo*, knows no bounds; and it is but two days since that a lady, said to be a lady of quality, and certainly an elegant person, promenaded round Grosvenor-square, dressed in hoops, with powder and patches, high-heeled shoes, &c., with a stomacher of diamonds, and every appointment of a resuscitated Marquise à la Pompadour."

When we remind the reader that the period boasts of Hogarth for its illustrator, he will acknowledge there to be abundance of accessible authority.

Our artist has selected chiefly from the Print-room of the British Museum, portraits of the Duchess of Argyll and Kitty Fisher; and Lords Chesterfield and Bolingbroke. The latter, fortunately, is not in his "Ramilie tie" wig, which occasioned the Princess Anne to remark, one day, that "she supposed his lordship would soon come to Court in his nightcap."

THE QUEEN'S STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a State Ball on Monday evening at Buckingham Palace.

From nine o'clock, when the company began to arrive, until eleven, the visitors continued to arrive at the Palace without intermission, filling the suite of state saloons, which were fitted up and prepared in the usual style of Regal splendour. The whole of the rooms were opened for this reception, with the exception of the Yellow Drawing-Room, in which apartment the Queen received the Royal Family.

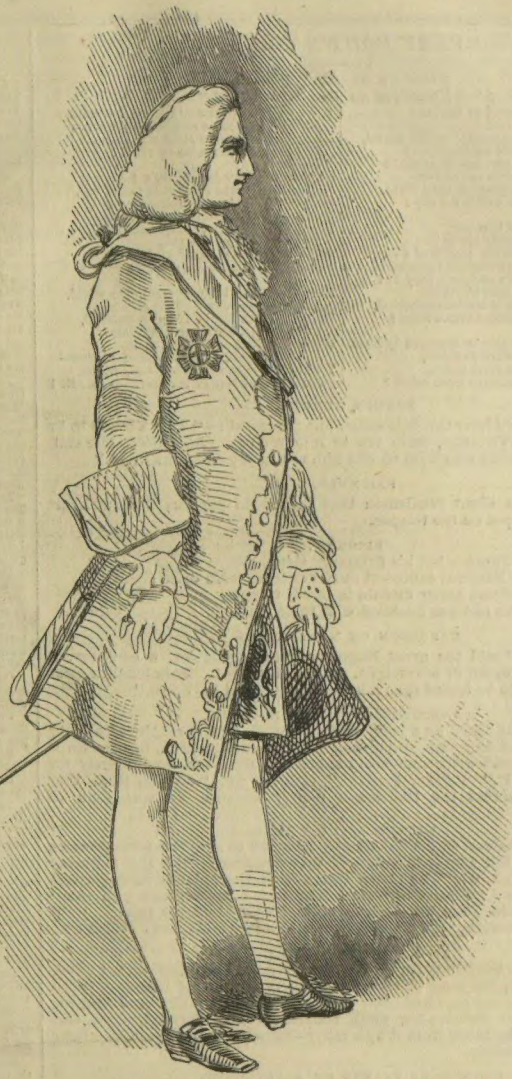
Mohun Lal appeared in a very rich and elegant Eastern costume.

The Marquis of Douglas, Lord Glenlyon, the Marquis of Lorne, Captain the Hon. James Murray, and several other Scottish noblemen and gentlemen, wore the Highland costume.

At ten o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert left the Yellow Drawing Room, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

On leaving the Yellow Drawing-Room, the Royal party entered the Grand Saloon, which, together, with the Ball Room, was filled with company, with the exception of a small passage in the centre of both apartments. The Lord Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, and the Vice Chamberlain conducted her Majesty and her illustrious Consort down the avenue formed by the company, her Majesty and his Royal Highness graciously acknowledging the obeisances of their distinguished guests as they passed slowly to the end of the Ball Room.

A quadrille band, led by Monsieur Collinet, director of the orchestra, with a band of twenty-five performers, of first-rate talent, comprising Messrs. Deloffre, Pilet, Bourotte, Arbois, Laurent, Jacquin, and others, from her Majesty's Theatre, was situated in an elevated orchestra, at the south end of the Ball Room. And as the Royal Party entered played "God save the Queen." Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, having walked to the end of the Ball Room, returned to the centre of the apartment, and took their seats in a recess prepared for the august circle. The Queen then signified her commands to the Lord Chamberlain that a quadrille should be formed, and her Majesty, quitting her station, joined the quadrille and opened the ball with his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar; his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Countess Deitrichsen, the Austrian Ambassador, formed the opposite couple. Other quadrilles and waltzes followed.



LORD CHESTERFIELD.

At eleven o'clock her Majesty was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward from the Ball Room to the Throne Room, Jullien and König's band playing the National Anthem on her Majesty's entrance. A quadrille from "Kaya; ou, L'Amour Voyageur," and a quadrille from "Eoline," were danced, also the waltzes Styrienne, and "Les Danseuses Viennoises."

The Stop Polka, the Bohemian Polka, and *le pas des fleurs* were also danced in this apartment.

The whole of the diplomatic corps, and also all the foreigners of distinction at present in town, were present at this most brilliant *réunion*, which exceeded in the numbers present any former *fête* given by her Majesty.

Dancing was kept up in both Ball Rooms until 12 o'clock, when the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal guests, and attended by the officers of state, went to supper, which was served in the Dining Room in a style of profusion and magnificence commensurate with the princely nature of the entertainment.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the Duke of Cambridge, returned to the ball-room from supper.

Immediately on the return of the illustrious party a Scotch reel was danced, in which the following noblemen and gentlemen joined, viz.:—

The Marquis of Douglas, Lord Glenlyon, Viscount Reidhaven, Captain the Hon. James Murray, Hon. Captain Drummond (Strathallan), Captain Drummond Macquish, and Major Moray, of Abercainery. Several ladies also joined the reel.

Her Majesty's piper, Mr. Mackay, was in attendance in the ball-room, and played a Highland reel and the Reel of Tulloch.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert afterwards passed from the Ball Room to the Throne Room. Her Majesty danced in several quadrilles in the course of the night.

The Queen and Prince Albert left the state apartments at a quarter before two o'clock, the band playing the National Anthem.

A very great variety of the choicest shrubs and plants in flower decorated all the recesses of the state rooms and the approaches.



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their premises, they can confidently warrant them for durability. Their illustrated catalogue
of baths and every article in ironmongery may be had, or sent as a catalogue, by post, to
RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House. Established 1818.

PATENT FLEXIBLE VELVET HATS.—JOHNSON and
CO., 113, Regent-street, corner of Vigo-street, Hatters to the Queen and Royal Family,
Inventors and Patentees.—From the construction of the PATENT FLEXIBLE HATS the
unpleasant pressure on the forehead is entirely removed, and by their extreme elasticity they
are capable of accommodating perfectly to the shape of the head, and they are, moreover,
moreover, being ventilated, and the perspiration prevented from appearing on the outside of
the hat, are additional advantages. As Ladies' Riding Hats they are light and elastic, and
will retain their position on the head without the least discomfort.—JOHNSON and CO., 113,
Regent-street, and GRIFFITHS and JOHNSON, 2, Old Bond-street.

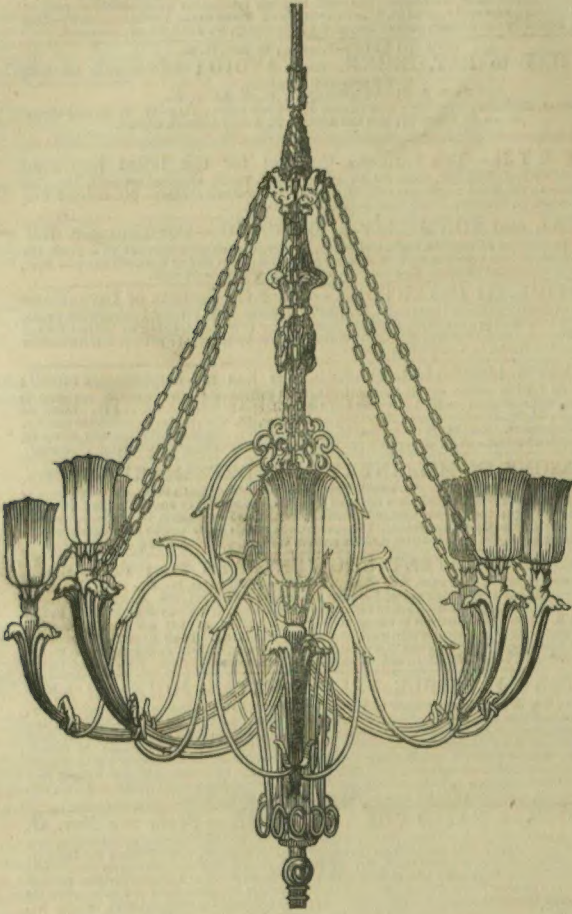
ANOTHER RAPID CURE OF COUGH.—From the Rev. O.
Thomas, Holyhead.—"Dec. 31st, 1844.—Sir, I have the pleasure of informing you
that my wife is a great deal better from taking one box of your valuable Wafers; she felt her-
self better the first day she took them, &c. (Signed) OWEN THOMAS, Wesleyan Minister."
Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid Cure of Asthma, Coughs, and all
other pulmonary affections. Fully warranted by the signature of the proprietor, who is
clearing and strengthening the voice; they have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d.,
and 11s. per box.—Agents: DA SILVA and CO., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London; sold by all
Medicine Vendors.

MR. THOMAS'S SUCCEEDANEUM, FOR STOPPING
DECAYED TEETH. Price 4s. 6d. Patronised by her Majesty, his Royal Highness
Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—The Succeedaneum will remain
firm in the tooth for many years, arresting the further progress of decay, and rendering ex-
traction unnecessary. All persons can use Mr. Thomas's Succeedaneum themselves with ease,
as full directions are enclosed. Price 4s. 6d. It can be sent by post, free. Sold by Seeley,
20, Regent-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Prout, 223, Strand;
Jennings, 68, Cornhill; and all Medicine Vendors.—Mr. Thomas claims a priority of
Teeth on his new system of self-adhesion, without springs or wires. This method does not
require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever. At home from
11 till 4. Mr. THOMAS, Surgeon-Dentist, 64, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

LOSS OF TEETH STOPPED, without Springs, Clasps,
or Wires; Loose Teeth Fastened, and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Marmo-
ratum.—Mons. LE DRAY and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, St. Martin's-lane, London, and
Strait, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Marmaratum, applied
without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the opera-
tion of extraction unnecessary. They also Fasten Loose Teeth, whether arising from age,
neglect, the use of calomel, or diseases of the gums. Incurable Artificial or Natural Teeth,
lost, and which have been left in the mouth, and which have become loose, and which have

THE FREE TRADE BAZAAR AT COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The price of Admission to the Bazaar has been reduced to One Shilling, and the attendance has been very numerous.



CHANDELIER.

We select for illustration a few of the beautiful contributions from Coalbrook Dale, by the Messrs. Darby, whose castings in iron compete with the celebrated Berlin productions.

First is a suspended Chandelier, which has a graceful ease and lightness, which comparatively few of our modern metallic chandeliers have attained.



IRON MODEL OF THE WARWICK VASE.

Next is a superb bronzed Fountain, seven feet six inches high, and three feet eight inches in diameter at the base. The outline of form combines, in varying proportions, the cylindrical and pyramidal, with figured details. The dominant figures in the design are the crocodile and the water-snake, the plications and flexions of the latter being so judiciously managed as at all times to complete the details of general outline in a manner exceedingly creditable to the taste and skill of the artist.



IRON FLOWER-TABLE.

The annexed Flower-table displays considerable taste in the design of its support and tripod base.

The vases open too wide a field for present discussion. Nearly all who have written on the *Esthetics of art*, have found vases the most illustrative subjects of what they have termed the esoteric archetype which existed in the mind of the designer, and which, it is the perfection of art to suggest forcibly, and yet not thrust ostentatiously on the observance of the spectator. This perfection is attained in the Warwick Vase, and in some copies of Grecian vases;

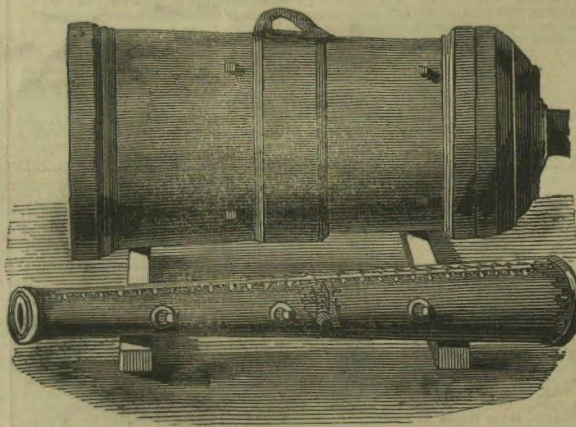


IRON FOUNTAIN.

but, in one instance we feel that elaborate and multiplied details have overlaid the original design.

MONSTER CHINESE MORTAR.

[This gigantic implement of what Burke calls "the mystery of murder," has just been brought round from Devonport, in the *Somerset* Ordnance sloop, to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. It is an immense Chinese brass mortar, and was brought home in the *Cornwallis*. It weighs 8 tons 17 cwt., has a diameter of bore of 2 feet 3 inches, and a chamber of 20 inches, the depth of the whole being about 5 feet. The mortar was found in the bush in China, and partly concealed under ground. It is composed of apparently very fine metal, and the trunnions being corroded to a considerable extent afford evidence of the mortar being of great age. It appears, also, as if the part where the vent is, which is very perfect and little worn, had been cast again and inserted in its present position. There is an appearance of a nut and screw in the centre of the breech of the chamber; but, if they are really what they appear to be, a large quantity of fused metal must have been poured into the chamber, as the top of the nut is even with the metal, and could not have been screwed into its present position. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the mortar, and the size and weight of shot or shells which it would require to be used in it, when it is



MONSTER GUN, AT WOOLWICH.

known that the large guns cast about two years ago for Mehemet Ali were only 15 inches in diameter, and yet they required shot weighing upwards of 400lb. Yet, the great gun at Beejapore, in the East Indies, weighs 42 tons; and another at Agra weighs 23 tons, and will discharge a ball of 1500lb. These are familiar items in our wonder-books; but the Chinese Mortar here represented is a novelty.

EXPLOSION AT THE OLD KENT-ROAD STEAM MILLS.—On Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, a dreadful explosion took place at the above mills, situated on the banks of the Surrey Canal, near to the Canal-bridge, in the Old Kent road, while Mr. Walters and his son were on the premises. The mill has been worked by steam, and from the pressure of steam becoming too great, or from some other cause at present unknown, the boiler burst. Fortunately, however, no human life has been sacrificed. Some idea may be formed of the terrific force of the explosion from the fact that the boiler, a great portion of the engine, and a part of the machinery, were blown right across the canal, and fell on a piece of waste ground fully 150 yards from the canal itself. Several persons in the vicinity witnessed the flight of the boiler and machinery, and were as much surprised as alarmed at its rapid course through the air, and at the extraordinary distance to which so ponderous a mass was forced. There were several hairbreadth escapes, but among the most fortunate was that of a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman in Malsmaur-square, Peckham, whose house is situated at least 500 yards from the spot where the explosion took place. The young lady was dressing in one of the upper rooms, when a large piece of iron passed through the roof and ceiling and dashed to atoms the wash-hand-stand, which she had but the instant before retired from. A poor man in loading a barge with coal was wounded on the head by some brickwork falling on it at the instant the boiler and parts of the engine were flying over his head, but the greatest sufferer is Mr. Walters, the proprietor of the mills himself, who is very seriously injured, while his son, who was also on the premises at the time the explosion took place, escaped unhurt. The dwelling-house and premises of Mr. Walters appear dreadfully shattered, and the destruction of tiles and glass in the neighbourhood is very considerable.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The solutions forwarded by "J. H.," Woolwich; "E. C. T.," "W. R.," Glasgow; "G. G.," "W. F. F.," Worthing; "Clericus," "Pedona," "J. A.," "d.," are correct.
"J. G.," Truro.—The "Chess Player's Chronicle" is published in monthly numbers on the first of every month, price 1s. Five volumes have already appeared.
"Juvenis."—Thirteen monthly numbers in a volume. The position sent is better adapted for the selection of "Problems for Young Players" in the periodical mentioned than for our columns.
"Scacchi."—In No. 69 mate cannot be postponed beyond the 6th move. Considerable knowledge of the game, and long study of the fine positions invented by Ponziani, Ercole dal Rio, Salvio, Bolton, Bone, D'Orville, &c., are indispensable to a player desirous of excelling in the construction of chess problems.
"A. J.," Trelethin.—Your problem is unintelligible. The Queen is placed on her K's 2nd, and then directed to check on "Q R's 4th"—an impossible move in the first place, and, in the second, if it could be made, one which would leave the white King in check. Always send a diagram of any position you wish to be examined—it saves trouble to all parties.
"Stalemate."—The original problem sent is as old as the hills.
"Pedona."—The marked pawn is not inviolate: it is open to capture like any other piece.
"An Admirer of Problems."—There is no mistake whatever.
"Scacchi."—No corrections are required. The board should be placed with a white square on your right hand.
"Cerberus."—Far too simple.
"J. G. B."—A player was concealed.
"R. G. C.," Lancaster.—You can demand another Queen.

GREAT MATCH AT CHESS, BY CORRESPONDENCE, BETWEEN PARIS AND PESTH, FOR 100 GUINEAS.

In our last we gave the moves, as far as they have been received, in the game begun by Paris; we now give those of the game opened by the players of Pesth.

GAME No. 11.

WHITE (Pesth).	BLACK (Paris.)	WHITE (Pesth)	BLACK (Paris.)
1. K P two	K P two	20. K Kt to K 4th	K B to Q B 2nd
2. K Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to B 3rd	21. K Kt to Q B 5th	K B to Q 3rd
3. Kt takes K P	Q P one	22. K Kt to K 4th	K B to Q B 2nd
4. K Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes K P	23. K Kt to B 5th	K B to Q 3rd
5. Q P two	Q P one	24. K Kt to K 4th	K B to Q B 2nd
6. K B to Q 3rd	K B to Q 3rd	25. K Kt to Q B 5th	K B to Q 3rd
7. Castles	Castles	26. K Kt to K 4th	K B to Q B 2nd
8. Q B P two	Q B to K 3rd	27. K Kt to Q B 5th	Q B to Q 6th
9. Q to her B 2nd	K B P two	28. K R to K 3rd	Q B to his 7th
10. Q to her Kt 3d	Q P takes P	29. K Kt to K 6th	K R to K B 2nd
11. Q takes Q Kt P	Q B P one	30. Kt takes B	R takes Kt
12. K B takes K Kt	K B P takes B	31. K R to K 2nd	B to Q 6th
13. K Kt to his 5th	Q B to K B 4th	32. B to K B 4th	B takes R
14. Q Kt to B 3rd	Q to her 2nd	33. B takes R	R to K sq
15. Q takes Q	Q Kt takes Q	34. B takes Kt	P takes B
16. K Kt takes K P	K B to Q B 2nd	35. R to K sq	B to K R 4th
17. K R to K sq	Q R to Q Kt sq	36. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
18. K R to K 2nd	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	37. Kt to K 4th	Q Kt P one
19. K Kt to Q B 5th	K B to Q 3rd	38. Q R P one	B to K Kt 3rd

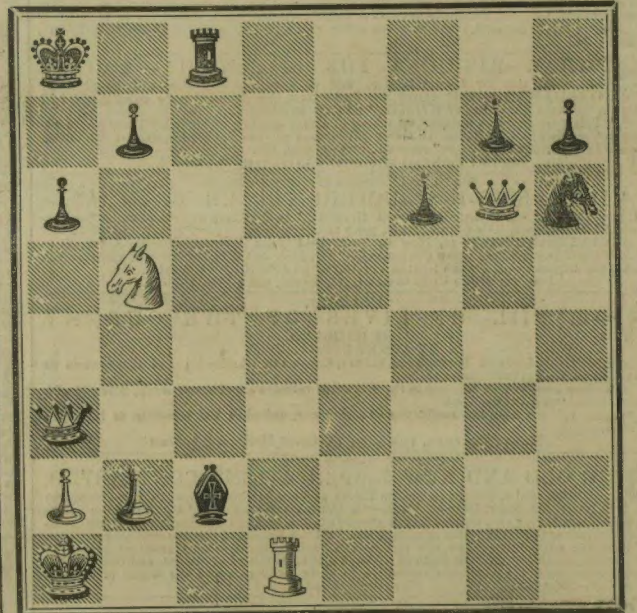
And the Pesth players have to move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM, No. 71.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q B's 7th	K to Q R 4th
2. B to K B's 6th	K to Q R's 3rd
3. B to Q's 8th	K to Q R's 4
4. K to Q Kt 7th (checkmate)	

PROBLEM, No. 72.

White to play and mate in seven moves.



WHITE.

[The above position occurred in the deciding game of a match in which Mr. Staunton gave his opponent the odds of the Queen's Kt. In the situation given, Mr. S. had to move, and he engaged to mate his adversary by force in seven moves.]

TREATY WITH FRANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.—We believe that the treaty between France and England, for the suppression of the Slave-trade, which the Duke de Broglie came to negotiate, has been agreed upon. The conditions are settled. It requires at present only to be reduced to official form, to be initiated, then signed, and submitted for the ratification of the respective Sovereigns.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT NEAR WIGAN.—A fatal accident occurred on Monday last by an explosion of fire-damp in one of Mr. Pearson's collieries at Ince, near Wigan. A sub-manager, named Carter, was instantly killed. Two others were seriously hurt, one of whom, a man named George Dawson, is not expected to recover. The cause of the accident is at present unknown.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—An accident, attended with loss of life, happened on Monday night on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. A Mr. Cowley, wine-merchant, belonging to Glasgow, hired a special train to convey him to Edinburgh, on some pressing business. The journey was performed without interruption, till the train in which he was had reached within four miles of the Edinburgh end of the line, when the half-past seven o'clock train from Glasgow, proceeding at a greater velocity, overtook the special train engaged by Mr. C. By this time it was past nine o'clock, and of course dark, and, as there were no lights on the trains, and the noise of the one overcoming that of the other, neither of them had the least idea of their increasing proximity until they came into fearful collision, in which the ordinary train penetrated through the carriage of the special one, and thus crushed the unfortunate passenger to instantaneous death. No other person sustained any serious injury, though several of the carriages were thrown off the rails.

THE CONVICT CONNOR.—Last Saturday, the father, mother, and sister of the convict Connor visited him in Newgate. The interview was a most painful scene, the aged mother being carried out of the prison in a lifeless state. It was in consequence of a remark made to his father on Saturday, relative to the visits of the Catholic clergyman, that a rumour has got abroad that he had made a confession. His words were, "When I confess, it will be to a man who has authority to receive it from God," and added, "has power to give me absolution for my sins;" evidently alluding to the form of confession of the Church of Rome. On Sunday he attended Divine Service, both morning and afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Davis describes him as exceedingly attentive to his instructions, and that he is well acquainted with scriptural subjects. It appears from the statement of the father of Connor, that his unfortunate son, upon almost every occasion of his visiting him, inquired if he had seen Cochrane, urging him to bring him up as evidence, as he could prove an alibi. The witness Cochrane was the person who accompanied the prisoner Connor to witness the execution of the unfortunate Tapping, in the evening of this fact now, as Connor has several times lately alluded to it. The prisoner has declared that he never felt his courage leave him till Cochrane stood up and gave evidence against him; he says that he fully anticipated he was a witness for him, and hence his anxiety to speak, as already stated in the report of the trial.

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